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THE ALABAMA AND THE PRINCE GEORGE.

From the London "Engineer," April 2.

It is impossible to make a comparison between the dimensions and other features of the three new sea-going United States battleships and those of our own Magnificent type, without wondering whether one of the two constructive departments has not erred in judgment, so widely do their conceptions differ from one another, or whether this vast divergence of conception is the result of difference in conditions as obtaining in the United States of America and in the British Empire respectively.

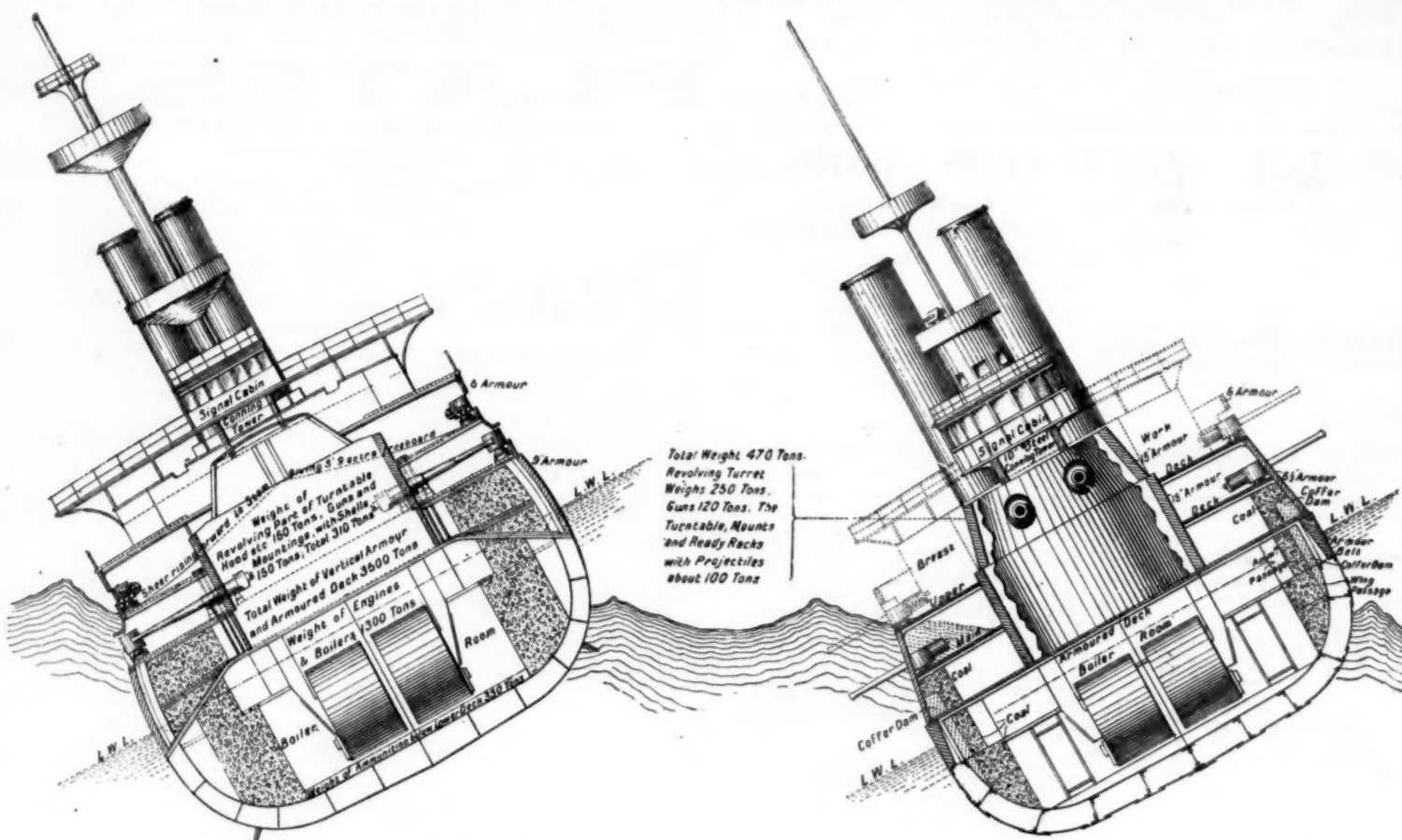
In the first place, what is a "sea-going battleship?" We should like to have this point explicitly settled, before venturing to express any opinion upon the proposed Alabama class. Is it a mere floating fort, intended to be maneuvered from one sheltered position to another, in calm weather; or is it a fighting factor of the line of battle upon the high seas? We take it that the Briton and the Yankee will unhesitatingly agree that the second definition is a correct one. It is true that the American notion of a base of naval operations and that of a British Admiral are by no means identical. The very wording of the first United States naval programme showed that "coast defense" was the object aimed at, the *raison d'être* of the American fleet. The introduction of swift and powerful cruisers was merely an expedient for "commerce destroying." Moreover, that question is beyond the limits of the present subject; we are dealing exclu-

tent of nearly 3 feet, giving a coefficient of bluffness equal only to 0.6 of the solid rectangle, or practically a form beneath the water-line assimilating to that of the swiftest "greyhounds" of the Atlantic, and a depth of freeboard 5 feet less than that of the British war vessel, the United States naval constructor has piled up an armament of four heavy guns, weighing 56 tons more than the corresponding main armament of the Prince George, the forward pair of which is practically at the same height above the water line as our own guns, while the pair aft is a trifle lower, to say nothing of an additional pair of 6 inch quick firers. He has further added to the superincumbent top weight huge revolving turrets of 15 inch and 18 inch steel armor, making the total of turning parts no less than 940 tons, instead of 620 as in the Prince George. It seems incredible that stability has not suffered by such treatment. Probably it will be urged that the extra proportion of beam to length—the Alabama being as 1 to 5, while the Prince George is only 1 to 5½—may inspire confidence, as affording a certain amount of extra metacentric height. This is true; but, whatever may be said to the contrary, nominal metacentric height is of uncertain value to a sea-going ship when the center of gravity is dangerously raised; and this cannot fail to be the case with regard to the Alabama if she is actually to carry all the armor, guns, and heavy top weight accredited to her.

We invite inspection of the accompanying diagrams,

sufficient, with the coal in the lower bunkers, to keep the vessel stable when upon an even keel. It is only necessary to look at the drawing, therefore, to see what a terrible position a large proportion of these top weights assume when the ship heels over, and their dangerous tendency is further enhanced by the weight of superincumbent water upon her deck. The vanishing point of the curve of stability, it would appear, must be arrived at with a very moderate angle of heel.

It is quite a relief to turn our attention to the Prince George's cross section. Here we find a large part of the armored deck—an item of immense importance as affecting the ship's stability, for it weighs 1,300 tons—brought down at the sides so as to lie beneath the center of gravity, and also so as to form a pyramidal figure, the very best disposition, as stevedores tell us, for the purpose of stable lading. The engines, boilers, and ammunition, computing to a total of 1,630 tons, rest, of course, upon the lowest flat of all, so that every pound of this weight adds steadiness to the vessel's position, whether on an even keel or lying over, while much of the extra coal carried, being also placed below the center of gravity, has the same tendency. Then the huge revolving turrets of the Alabama, the steel armor of which alone weighs 500 tons, are represented by light hoods 6 inches thick at the sides, which are ample in resisting power for the requirements of the situation. For in this connection it is quite clear that if a couple of rounds from a heavy



notice of a critical public. They represent with quite sufficient accuracy all the facts of construction. The American designer apparently holds that his ship will never roll to 30 degrees. He does not know the Atlantic.

THE PRESIDENT VISITS ANNAPOLIS.

President McKinley's visit to the Naval Academy on Thursday last was in line with what had been done by a number of his predecessors, for Annapolis has been the Mecca of many presidential pilgrimages. Washington, when President, visited the "ancient city" in 1791. President Monroe was there in 1818, and every President, from Pierce to McKinley, has been to Annapolis excepting Lincoln, Harrison and Cleveland. It was there that President Garfield made his last public address. It was to the graduating class of naval cadets. The scene was memorable. The President spoke from the chancel of the chapel. His theme was "The Possibilities of Youth." He stood on the front of the dais that rises in the chancel, surrounded by heroes of many battles and the statesmen who had been part of notable forensic conflicts. He was a noble figure. Commanding in height, robust of frame, cultivated, intellectual, handsome, he won admiration from the start. He was an orator that knew his power and how to capture his audience. This he did with a success that makes it a fadeless remembrance. As his strong propositions and eloquent periods rolled out without effort, clear as a bell on the frosty morn, his young auditors rose with him and met his eloquence with unbounded enthusiasm. Holding them, as by his hand, he lifted them with his burning words from one degree of enthusiasm to another, and as they responded to his address, as it rose from eloquence to pathos, the scene seems to be painted on memory, as first finding the cadets rising to their feet, and then mounting to the benches, appeared to be waving their very jackets in the air whilst voice gave vent to their enraptured appreciation of his lofty sentiments.

One sentence was notable. He said, "When I see the raggedest boy on the street, I feel like taking off my hat to him." Then sweeping his arm around that circle of world-famed heroes, he added, "Our careers are finished, but who knows the possibilities in that boy?"

The Dolphin, with President McKinley's party aboard, arrived a few minutes before five in the afternoon, and anchored four hundred yards off the Naval Academy. The vessel had hardly come to anchor before Capt. Cooper, Superintendent of the Academy, accompanied by Comdr. Edwin White, Commandant of cadets, and Lieut. Comdr. Jasper and Lieut. Merriam, went over to the Dolphin and paid the official visit to the President. The President said he was out for a few days' rest and had had a pleasant trip from Washington. He told his visitors that this was not his first visit to Annapolis, having been here several times when a member of Congress, though he was never one of the Board of Visitors. He said he took great interest in the Academy, and had already selected some of the Board of Visitors for the June examination.

Cadets and citizens were alike interested in the presence of so distinguished a person, and, though the President gave no sign of coming ashore, a large contingent repaired from time to time, until dark, to the end of the Santee's wharf, the nearest point to the Dolphin, to take a look at the vessel that had the President aboard. Jupiter Pluvius was very unpropitious, and sent rain all the next day, and the official reception, intended for Friday morning, had to be indefinitely postponed. The President in the meantime was taking matters very composedly, his chief care seemed, "What would the weather be?" for all the morning he was receiving telegraphic despatches that indicated the future state of the atmosphere.

The morning wore on with rain outside, and the President inside, smoking, chatting and reading; but doing very little of the latter, for he was taking matters quite easily. He kept posted, however, on the affairs of the busy world and, no doubt, of Congress in particular, for he had no sooner arrived than he asked for the daily papers, and his first call Friday morning was for these bulletins of current events. The Officers' Club of the Naval Academy supplied the President, from its files, with the papers he desired, for he named certain journals in particular that he wanted.

About three o'clock in the afternoon all hope of the weather clearing sufficient for the President to enjoy a trip ashore was given up, and then it was definitely stated to the expectant public that the President would not land. About that hour Paymr. Hunt and Surg. Gen. Bates came ashore and, accompanied by several ladies, visited the State House in Annapolis. Other points of interest attracted the attention of the party. About six o'clock the President, who had been viewing the spacious harbor of Annapolis and its beautiful surroundings, had an opportunity to see the naval cadets' eight oar shell sweep by on a try over their course. The water was rough, but as the nation's wards passed under the stern of the Dolphin, they stretched themselves and went by at the rate of thirty-six strokes to the minute. At eight in the evening, Capt. Cooper and Comdr. White, accompanied by Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. White, dined with the President and Mrs. McKinley on the Dolphin.

It had been noised abroad that the President would be officially received at the Naval Academy on Saturday morning, and this brought numbers of citizens and strangers to the institution on that day. At 9.30 a. m. the President, accompanied by his wife, his private secretary, J. Addison Porter and Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Saxton, Esign Kittell and Capt. Clover, left the Dolphin and were rowed to the Santee's wharf in a cutter. Upon reaching the Academy, the President was given a salute

of twenty-one guns. The distinguished guest was met at the wharf by Superintendent Cooper, Comdr. White, Lieut. McCracken and Lieut. Merriam. Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Saxton, were taken in a carriage to the Superintendent's house adjoining the parade ground, from which they witnessed the reception presently accorded the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

President McKinley, Superintendent Cooper and staff walked to the parade ground where the other officers of the Academy were in waiting, resplendent in their handsome full dress uniforms of blue and gold, and sash and cocked hats. The battalion of artillery, under Lieut. Shoemaker, then gave the President a marching salute. The President and party moved down the line inspecting the battalion, the band, under Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman, leader, playing "Hail Columbia." The President next proceeded to the Superintendent's residence, where the officers of the Academy were introduced to him.

The ceremonies were brief. As soon as over, the President and his company repaired to the Dolphin and, at 11.30 a. m., the Dolphin steamed away for Washington. As it left, a parting salute of twenty-one guns was fired. Before leaving the President expressed himself as greatly pleased with his visit, and gave a partial promise that he would return to the Academy at the annual graduation ceremonies in June.

CHANGES IN NAVY COMMANDS.

Our Navy gazette shows that important changes in the stations of flag officers were made on Tuesday last by Secretary Long. They involve Rear Adml. Joseph N. Miller, who will succeed Rear Adml. Lester A. Beardslee on June 15; the assignment of Rear Adml. Montgomery Sicard to succeed Rear Adml. F. M. Bunce in command of the North Atlantic Squadron on May 1, and the latter's transfer to the command of the New York Navy Yard; the detail of Rear Adml. Beardslee to the presidency of the Examining Board as the relief of Capt. Norman H. Farquhar, who will succeed Rear Adml. George Brown in command of the Norfolk Navy Yard on June 1; the assignment of Commo. Henry L. Howison to succeed Rear Adml. Miller in command of the Boston Navy Yard on May 5. With the exception of the transfer of Rear Adml. Sicard and Rear Adml. Bunce, the details made by Secretary Long were in the nature of a surprise. It had been expected that Rear Adml. Bunce would succeed Rear Adml. Miller in command of the Boston Navy Yard, but the Secretary finally concluded that Rear Adml. Bunce should go to New York. It had been supposed that upon reaching the grade of Rear Admiral, Rear Adml. Miller would retire, and it has even been said that if the Secretary ordered him to sea he would prefer to be relegated to the retired list. The Secretary, however, after looking over the list of all officers and consulting with Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, decided that the policy to be pursued would be to assign the officers on shore to sea duty according to their seniority and the length of time they have been ashore. Rear Adml. Miller heads the list of officers of flag rank who have not had sea duty in either the grade of Commodore or Rear Admiral. It was, therefore, decided to send him to the command of the Pacific Squadron. Rear Adml. Montgomery Sicard was next below Rear Adml. Miller and had no sea service to his credit. He, therefore, was ordered to succeed Rear Adml. Bunce. Rear Adml. Miller will receive instructions from the Secretary and will join his flagship, the Philadelphia, at Honolulu. It is doubtful if the fleet which Rear Adml. Sicard will command will be as large as that over which Rear Adml. Bunce has held sway. The Secretary has determined to place the cruiser Columbia out of commission about May 1 at the League Island Navy Yard. While it is the intention to place the ship entirely out of commission at the present time, it is understood that she will eventually be laid up in ordinary in accordance with the scheme which Secretary Long is preparing and which has heretofore been referred to in the "Journal."

The Secretary has another object in view, however, in placing the Columbia out of commission. The expenses of keeping up such a large squadron on the North Atlantic Coast is very great and he is anxious to economize. It may be expected that other vessels of the cruiser type will follow the Columbia in being placed in ordinary. Action will not be taken, however, until after the Grant Memorial celebration.

The early retirement of Major General Frank Wheaton, commanding the Department of the Colorado, will precipitate a number of changes in the stations of general officers of the Army. There is strong reason to believe that Brigadier General E. S. Otis, commanding the Department of Columbia, will go to the Department of the Colorado, and Brigadier General W. R. Shafter will succeed him at Vancouver. Brigadier General J. J. Coppinger has informed the Department that he will be satisfied to remain in command of the Department of the Platte, and his wishes will undoubtedly be respected. Upon the retirement of Major General Wheaton, Brigadier General J. R. Brooke will be promoted to the grade of Major General. General Brooke will be succeeded in command of the Department of the Dakota by the officer who will be appointed to the vacancy which his promotion will cause. Already in anticipation of Presidential action, pressure is being brought to bear upon the President by the friends of several officers. Colonel Henry C. Merriam, 7th Infantry, and Colonel Thomas M. Anderson, 14th Infantry, are most prominently mentioned. In view of the fact that the latter officer is a native of Ohio, some say that he will in all probability receive the appointment.

THE QUESTION OF ARMOR.

Conferences have been held during the week between Secretary Long and Capt. Sampson on the one side and President Schwab and Lieut. Meigs, representing Carnegie and Bethlehem on the other, in regard to armor. Secretary Long has suggested to Mr. Schwab and Lieut. Meigs that their firms make a written agreement with the Department that they will accept \$400 per ton as the price to be paid for armor. The two firms are not at all pleased with this proposition, and are urging the Department to follow out the customary procedure and advertise for bids. It is the belief of officials of the Department that if the proposition of the Secretary is accepted, Congress will display little hesitancy in increasing the limit of cost to \$400 per ton. Representative Hilborn asked Speaker Reed to recognize him on Wednesday last that he might move that the Committee on Rules bring in a rule to permit the discussion of the armor plate question. The Speaker refused.

Meanwhile Senator Chandler, who arrogates to himself the direction of naval matters in the Senate, by virtue of his experience as Secretary of the Navy, is outbidding the Populists in his attacks on the right of private property. He has introduced a bill to allow the Government to use the armor-making plant of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, for the manufacture of armor for the battleships Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin. Fearing that the Carnegie Company's works are not large enough for the purposes of the Government, he has introduced another bill of the same character in regard to the Bethlehem Company. The strangest thing that Senator Chandler has said about the measure is that it is fair, fair to the Government and fair to the Carnegies and to the Bethlehem Company. He simply wants the Government to temporarily take the works, use them for its purpose, and then permit the firms to bring suit in the Court of Claims to recover compensation, the cases to be tried by an ordinary jury, who will have even less knowledge than Mr. Chandler concerning armor. His proposition to seize private property, under some strained construction of the right of eminent domain, is bad enough, but he might have spared us the display of sardonic humor involved in the proposition to leave the question of compensation to the Court of Claims, knowing as he does that a decision of that court carries with it no authority for the payment of a claim. The heirs of John Ericsson are still waiting for the payment of a claim for work upon the Princeton decided in his favor by the Court of Claims half a century or more ago. There are other cases in point. The Chandler proposition would legalize robbery, and we fail to see what right a man has to be dishonest as a member of Congress, and on behalf of the Government, any more than he has to steal in his individual capacity. Dick Turpin's exploits on Hounslow Heath at least involved the element of personal danger, and were so far manly as compared with this attempt to rob under the shelter of legislative privilege.

GRANT MEMORIAL PARADE.

At the headquarters of General G. M. Dodge, Grand Marshal of the parade, the work incident to the coming turnout is well advanced. It would have been more so had the replies from the several States concerning representation been received more promptly. In addition to the State troops already mentioned, Ohio will send some 1,100 troops, accompanying the Governor and Staff. Massachusetts will be represented by Gov. Wolcott and Staff; the 1st Corps of cadets, Lieut. Col. Edmunds, 2d Regiment, Col. Clark; Co. G, 9th Infantry; Co. H, 8th Infantry; Co. G, 8th Infantry; Co. E, Naval Brigade, and Troop A, 1st Battalion of Cavalry (Lancers), Capt. Jones. New Jersey will be represented by the Governor and Staff, and its entire National Guard, organized into a division in command of Major General Plume, of two brigades, and the Naval Reserve. It will parade in this order: 2d Brigade, Brevet Major Sewell; 6th Regiment, Colonel Cooper; 3d Regiment, Colonel Lee; 7th Regiment, Colonel Bamford; Gatling Gun, Co. B, Captain Jones; 2d Troop, Captain Allstrom; 1st Brigade, Brigadier General Wanser; 1st Regiment, Colonel Campbell; 4th Regiment, Colonel Abernethy; 2d Regiment, Colonel Muzzy; Gatling Gun, Co. A, Captain Fish, and 1st Troop, Captain Frelinghuysen, and the Naval Reserve, Captain Jaques. Vermont will be represented by the Governor's Staff; the 1st Regiment, Colonel Bond; divided into three battalions, commanded respectively by Majors Clark, Mimms and Filmore. There will be a total of 698 Vermont men in line. They will arrive at Weehawken on the evening of April 26, which will be their headquarters while here. Wednesday will be given the Boys of Vermont for sight seeing. Pennsylvania will be represented by the Governor and Staff, and a provisional brigade, composed of the 1st, 9th, 13th, 14th, 16th and 18th Regiments of Infantry, Battery B and the Governor's troops. Brigadier General Gobin, 3d Brigade, will be in command of the provisional brigade.

Connecticut will be represented by the Governor and Staff; the famous Governor's Foot Guard, composed of the 1st Co., Major Hyde; 2d Co., Major Brown, and 2d Co., Governor's Horse Guard, Major Blakeslee; Co. F, 2d Regiment, Captain McCabe, and Co. I, 3d Regiment, Captain Kirkland, will also be in line. New York will parade its entire force, the Separate Companies of the 3d Brigade parading as provisional battalions, and those from the 4th Brigade organized into a provisional regiment, while some will be attached to the 65th and 74th Regiments. The troops from the several brigades will parade in the following order: 1st Brigade, General Fitzgerald; 2d Brigade, General McLeer; 4th Brigade, General Doyle, and 3d Brigade, General Oliver.

Rhode Island will be represented by its Governor and Staff, and a provisional regiment of eight companies,

under command of Colonel Moran, of the 2d Regiment.

The 2d Battalion of Infantry, Virginia Volunteers (colored), Major W. N. Johnson, will be represented, as well as the Richmond Light Infantry Blues.

The entire water demonstration will be under the command of Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce, U. S. N. The parade will be formed in four grand divisions, as follows: First—The naval forces of the North Atlantic Station, together with such foreign ships of war as may be present. Second—Other naval vessels, and vessels belonging to the United States Light House Department. Third—United States Revenue Cutters and other Government vessels. Fourth—Vessels of the merchant marine. The North Atlantic fleet will anchor in the North River above 23d street. The second division will form under the direction of Commander A. S. Snow, U. S. N., abreast of Castle Point, Hoboken, at 10 o'clock, and proceed up the river, and anchor to the eastward of the warships when the head of the column reaches 125th street, below the Dolphin, the President's flagship. The third division will form under the direction of Captain C. A. Abbey, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, commanding the revenue cutter Dexter, off Hoboken, and be ready to follow the motions of the second division, as may be directed, to the anchorage off General Grant's Tomb. The fourth division will form off Red Hook and follow the third division.

Great Britain will be represented by the man-of-war *Talbot*, Italy by the *Dogali*, Spain by the *Maria Theresa*, France by the *Fulton*.

The American Guard, or division of schools, will consist of 4,300 cadets from twenty-five schools, and has been assigned the next place behind the State troops. The Fire Department column will consist of a brigade of two battalions of seven companies each, commanded by Chief of Department Hugh Bonner. Captain H. D. Lockwood, Adjutant General of the Cadet Division, has received application from twenty-five schools and cadet corps for places in the line. Major General O. O. Howard, who will have charge of the Veteran Grand Army Division, has appointed Brigadier and Brevet Major General Joseph Hays to command the brigade of veteran associations. The Naval Veteran Battalion, under the command of Commodore George W. Brower, will turn out 500 to 600 strong. The Naval Cadets, which are an auxiliary of the Farragut Association of Naval Veterans of this city, will parade with the battalion. Captain C. M. Chester, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty in New York to assist the Grand Marshal in disposing of naval matters.

A giant flagpole will be erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution on a knoll near the West Drive in line with 125th street, about two blocks north of the monument. The pole is to be of wood, 138 feet high. The delay of Governor Black in issuing his formal proclamation making April 27 a legal holiday is interfering with the work of arranging the marine parade. Owners of boats are reluctant to enter into engagements unless they know positively that the day will be a full holiday. It is proposed that all the marines from the North Atlantic fleet shall join the forces from the station here, and that the blue jackets shall join the brigade from the fleet in the North River, all to be landed at the same pier here in the city and march to their respective positions. The forces from the Navy Yard will be brought to the landing somewhere in the neighborhood of 34th street, East River, by Government tugs and carried back by them. It has been decided to tender a reception to the officers of the American and foreign men-of-war at the Hotel Waldorf on the evening of April 28. Besides the Navy officers, the special guests of the city will be invited, including the President, members of the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps, and Governors of States.

To further commemorate the occasion of the birth of General U. S. Grant and the dedication of his monument on Riverside Drive, New York City, the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society will issue a medal. The medal is two and one-half inches in diameter, and will be struck in bronze; it bears on the obverse, the bust of General Grant and the seal of the society. The Portrait Committee of the society, after careful deliberation and research, selected for the medal design the portrait which appeared in the "Century" Magazine for December, 1884, accompanying its famous series of war articles. It is also the one which General Grant accepted as a correct representation of himself as he was when in his prime, about the time of the Battle of Shiloh. On the reverse of the medal, appears a true picture of the completed monument. The designs for the medal were prepared by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of New York, in accordance with the instructions of the society; and the die cutting is also their work. This medal having been submitted to General Horace Porter, who was intimately associated with General Grant in his lifetime, during the War of the Rebellion and afterwards, has been declared by him to present an excellent likeness of the great commander, and the Grant Monument Municipal Committee, represented by Mayor Strong, General Porter and Hon. Elihu Root, have given their written approval of the medal of the society, and have adopted it as the official medal of the occasion. Copies of the medal in bronze, enclosed in a neat case, may be purchased through Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Union Square, New York City, at the price of \$2.50 for each medal.

It is anticipated that the drain upon the transportation fund of the Army, caused by the expense of sending troops to New York City to take part in the Grant monument ceremonies on April 27, will prevent many changes of stations of troops this spring. Possibly next autumn, when the transportation fund for the fiscal year 1897, 1898 is available there may be a few.

It is generally believed at the War Department that no vacancies will exist for the cadets who will graduate this summer from the Military Academy. Twelve enlisted men who have passed their examinations for commissions, still remain to be provided for. The Judge Advocate General of the Department has rendered an opinion, the terms of which, he says, require that the enlisted men shall have all the vacancies that may occur up until the 1st of July. There are sixty-seven members of the graduating class this year, and it is expected that all will have to be assigned to duty as additional 2d Lieutenants.

Re-entrant port plates will not be used in the Navy. This decision has been reached by Capt. Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, after having thoroughly investigated the matter. It will be recalled that the officers at the Proving Ground recently fired a 6-inch shell at the re-entrant portion of a 5½-inch port plate, breaking it off and hurling the fragment to the rear for a considerable distance. It was at first believed that the plate was defective. A test of the plate proper was, therefore, ordered, also with a 6-inch Carpenter shell. A velocity of 1,950 feet per second, the same as used in the first trial, was given to the projectile. It smashed up and merely dished the plate at the point of impact without appreciable penetration. The showing thus made caused the authorities to determine to stick by the old form of port plates.

In connection with the nomination of D. J. Bundy, a colored lad of Cincinnati, for a cadetship at Annapolis, by Congressman Shattuck, of Ohio, the latter, when spoken to about alleged murmurs of disapproval from Annapolis, is reported to have said: "I have received no communication from the students at Annapolis on the subject, but several Congressmen told me that it was an unwritten law not to allow a colored boy at Annapolis. They told me if I persisted, it would break up the school; that other students would resign. 'Let them resign and be d—d,' I replied. 'That boy earned his appointment fairly, and I'm going to see that he goes to Annapolis and receives fair treatment if it is in my power to do so.' " Congressman Shattuck says if the lad is willing to subject himself to the humiliation he will naturally encounter at Annapolis, owing to his color, he (Shattuck) will see him through. The Congressman says he has been informed no colored boy ever took a degree at the Naval Academy. Mr. Shattuck has 75,000 negroes in his district.

Mrs. Grant, widow of General U. S. Grant, has written a book descriptive of the home life of the General and herself. When General Grant in his book touched upon his courtship and married life with the woman whose image lived warm in his heart to the end of his days, it was but brief, snatches glimpses at best of that subject in which readers are always interested. In Mrs. Grant's book the real inner nature of the great General will for the first time come to be known. The book is one written for her own pleasure in the subject, first and foremost. After that, it has been compiled for her children and grandchildren to preserve, for the value of new lights thrown on historic events and deeds with which the public was long ago familiar from the historian's standpoint. "Mrs. Grant," writes a correspondent, referring to the work, "is an earnest, graceful writer with a keen sense of humor and a happy faculty of narrating briefly, at the same time selecting the expressions best adapted to conveying her meaning. Much of the book was first compiled in the form of a fragmentary diary, kept from time to time during many years past."

The reports of the Board of Inspection and Survey on the trials of the *Wilmington* and *Helena* show that a great quantity of small things will have to be attended to before the ships can really be called complete. These vessels, according to Chief Naval Constructor Hiebhorn's estimate, are each 98 per cent. completed. The board's report states that the steering gear of both ships worked well and that they exhibited good turning qualities. The time occupied in putting the helm of the *Wilmington* hard over from starboard to port—69 degrees—was 19 seconds. With the helm over 15 degrees, the vessel still maintained trial speed, the rudder clamp and protection brake for holding the rudder motionless while the aft rudder was being disconnected being applied and worked successfully both on board the *Wilmington* and *Helena*. The time occupied in putting the helm of the *Helena* from amidships to hard a-starboard—35 degrees—was 12 seconds; from hard a-starboard to hard a-port—70 degrees—20 seconds. The weight of machinery on board each vessel was in excess of contract requirements by 10½ tons for the *Helena* and 11½ tons for the *Wilmington*. In a long heavy swell slightly forward of the beam, the *Wilmington* rolled easily and rather deeply, the maximum being 27 degrees. Her steering and maneuvering qualities were good, but she showed some tendency to yaw in the heavy swell encountered. Being her sister ship, it is supposed that the *Helena* will do likewise. Commander C. C. Todd has been selected to command the *Wilmington*. The *Helena's* commander has not yet been selected.

The sixth annual meeting and dinner of the Veteran Association of the Department of the South and the Atlantic Blockading Squadron was held April 14, at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, in commemoration of the thirty-sixth anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter and the thirty-second anniversary of its formal re-occupation. Commo. W. S. Wells, first vice-president, presided at the request of Gen. Viele, the president, and made a few patriotic remarks on taking the chair. The follow-

ing officers were elected for the year: President, Gen. P. S. Michie; first vice president, Capt. C. B. Dahlgren; second vice president, Capt. G. W. Brush; secretary, Col. W. L. Harding; treasurer, Maj. C. B. Parsons; Executive Committee, Capt. L. F. Emilio, J. C. Abell, J. E. Stewart, Col. J. N. Partridge and Maj. S. C. Eaton. Remarks eulogistic of the objects of the association were made by Judge Charles Cowley, who was Naval Judge Advocate in the Department of the South during the War; Col. Harding and others. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Gen. Charles H. Carleton, who was at one time in command of the 4th N. H. Volunteers, were adopted. Lieut. J. W. Chandler, D. E. Dowling and Elsign Alexander Jewell were elected as members, and John V. Dahlgren, son of Rear Admiral Dahlgren, as an associate member. Impromptu remarks in which reminiscences and incidents of the war were graphically recalled, were made during the evening by Maj. Charles A. Woodruff, U. S. A.; Gen. W. H. Davis, Mr. J. R. Anderson, Judge Cowley, Mr. Dahlgren, Col. John Hamilton, U. S. A., and Col. Pope.

Secretary Long has sent a letter to the commanding officer of the flagship *New York*, highly commending the conduct of the officers and crew of that vessel during the fire in one of the shell rooms last month while the cruiser was anchored in New York harbor. Lieut. A. G. Berry, Gunners Morgan, Whipkey, McDermot and Casseen and Apprentice Macken are mentioned for heroic conduct in entering the shell room and preventing disaster. Ensign Sticht, Gunners' Mates Boyd, O'Mellan and Fisher, Apprentices Arlington and Sammons and Seaman Steinbrenner are also commended for the presence of mind they displayed on the occasion. Lieut. Comdr. Kennedy comes in for praise for his promptness and coolness. The Secretary ordered that that portion of the Captain's report treating of the bravery of officers and men should be read at muster, and that the names of those mentioned should be entered on the records with a note of commendation.

Capt. A. S. Barker, of the battleship *Oregon*, telegraphed Secretary Long April 15, disclaiming all responsibility for the accident to the vessel at the Puget Sound Naval Station. He says piles and boulders had been left, unknown to him, beneath the surface of the water in the entrance channel leading to the dry dock, and a falling tide allowed the *Oregon* to settle on these. Her great weight was sufficient to cause the dishing of plates and other damage. Capt. Barker says that if the entrance channel had been free from obstructions, as understood, the *Oregon* would have had two feet of water to spare at low tide. Another dispatch states that it is entirely needless for the Navy Department to send a force of men from Mare Island to repair the damages to the *Oregon*, as she is perfectly able to steam to Hunter's Point, where she was previously docked. Some of the reports have greatly exaggerated the extent of her injuries.

As has been indicated in the "Journal," Secretary Long is preparing a comprehensive scheme for laying up ships. The Secretary has determined to proceed in his dealings with the Navy with "economy" as his watchword. The *Columbia* has already been ordered to be laid up in ordinary at the League Island Navy Yard. The Secretary is considering the advisability of laying up the *Minneapolis*. If it were not for the present condition of affairs in the East, she would have been ordered home by this time. As it is, she will probably be relieved from duty in the Mediterranean shortly and ordered to return to the United States, to be laid up. All vessels laid up, the Secretary says, will be in condition for immediate service if needed, as it is not proposed to lay up a single ship until she is in condition to be put in commission again as soon as crew and officers could report for duty. The disintegration of the big fleet will begin on May 1 by the retirement from service of the *Columbia*. Soon after the *Minneapolis* is to be withdrawn from the European station, brought home, and retired also. The withdrawal of the *Minneapolis* will leave the Mediterranean fleet with but three vessels, as it is the purpose of the Department now to lay up the *Cincinnati* on the arrival of the *Raleigh*, under orders to leave New York in the first week in May. About June 1 one or two of the monitors now with the home fleet will be laid up and possibly some of the cruisers. By that time the battleship *Iowa*, the *Helena*, *Wilmington* and *Nashville* will be ready for duty and will require men to place them in service. The cruiser *New York* may be laid up later, and in this event the *Iowa* or *Indiana* will be senior vessel of the station. With the *Iowa* in service there will be three first-class and two second-class battleships attached to the fleet, a number, Secretary Long says, too large to maintain in commission when there is no war cloud on the horizon. Two of these battleships and either the *Amphitrite* or *Terror* will also follow the reserve list, so that by the middle of the summer the greater part of the present strength of the home station will be composed of new vessels to be commissioned this spring. The gradual reduction in the fighting efficiency of the station will continue until the autumn, when the fleet will be again formed, more powerful than ever, for maneuvers in southern waters. League Island has been selected as the naval reserve rendezvous for ships laid up. The upper Hudson, New London and Newport News have been considered by the experts with a view to leasing water fronts for the purpose of maintaining a rendezvous, but all places except League Island showed the water to be salt, while the Department has been seeking a fresh water harbor. Under an appropriation by the last Congress, several thousand dollars are to be expended this summer in deepening and extending the water front there, so that a large fleet of naval ships can be accommodated the year round, ready for service on two weeks' notice and maintained in perfect condition. In laying up these vessels the Navy Department propose maintaining aboard each a small crew and one or two officers to see they are properly cared for and kept in readiness for service on brief notice. Under this plan Secretary Long says he will be enabled to save the Government many thousand dollars a year without reducing the fighting efficiency of the station.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CORPS, R. A. AND N. U.

Washington, D. C., April 8, 1897.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

I am this day in receipt of an official copy of Circular No. 1, issued by the National Commander, in which he states that with the approval of the Executive Committee he has postponed the regular meeting of the National Corps from May until October. This circular would have been in proper form if at the earliest opportunity the National Commander had submitted the proposition to the garrisons of the Union, then he would have had time to have a full expression of opinion before issuing the order. There is no incentive for the National Commander to desire a postponement of the meeting, other than the good of the order. If he does his full duty he is a hard worked official for which he receives no compensation whatever. This I know from experience. In case of the Adjutant General it is different. He receives a salary and allowances out of all proportion for the duty he performs. This fact is well known to all the members of the Union. The Finance Committee at the last meeting of the National Corps recommended that the salary of the Adjutant General be reduced to \$1,200 with an allowance of \$100 per annum for rent and no clerk hire. This recommendation was defeated by the narrow margin of 24 to 31. There were three members absent who would have voted for the reduction, as they had informed me they had been so instructed by their garrisons. This would have made a tie vote and as I was in the chair, I would have voted for the reduction. This would have saved \$860 to the Union and we would then have had plenty of money to have the convention.

If this reduction was considered necessary at that time, so much more is it now in view of the fact that Circular No. 1 shows the receipts have fallen off \$942.18. The Adjutant General in his letter to the National Commander states in accounting for the heavy expenses incurred during the present administration that there were a number of bills left unpaid. I have a letter from him written to me as National Commander wherein he informed me that all outstanding liabilities had been settled, and in his printed report to the National Corps he reported "that there was on hand \$1,567.13 over and above all claims, a greater amount than ever before." These statements are conflicting, and one or the other is incorrect. If the garrisons of the Union, on considering the proposition of the National Commander should decide to vote for a postponement, let it be coupled with desire for and insistence that, until the National Corps shall meet, the Adjutant General shall only be paid in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee referred to already.

Section 9 of the constitution, relative to the meeting of the National Corps annually, on the third Monday in May, is mandatory, and was not adopted by a resolution, as stated by the Adjutant General.

If two-thirds of the garrisons of the Union sustain the National Commander, then no one should have a word to say; if they do not, then there is no alternative but that the convention be held at the time fixed in the constitution. No one can change but a two-thirds vote of the National Corps. The Executive Committee only acts when a special session is to be called. Let the responsibility be fixed where it belongs, and let the comrades act for the best interests of the Union and not in the interest of any one man who probably receives a larger salary than any individual member of the Union. National Commander Shindler has worked hard, and to my own knowledge has corresponded extensively in the interest of the Union and its members, and I believe has answered all communications addressed to him. This present action is only a mistake as to authority and I know when the attention of the National Commander is called to it he will be only to glad to rectify an error as none of us are infallible. If the two-thirds of the Union support the National Commander, he can have mine, humble as it is. This open letter to the comrades of the Union is addressed through this paper in order that we may proceed in harmony and not set a bad precedent for the future.

J. B. MORTON,

Past National Commander Regular Army and Navy Union.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress are restive under the present condition of their committees. The service committees of the Senate are incomplete; none having yet been appointed by the Speaker. It had been hoped that the rumor question would force Mr. Reed to appoint a naval committee, but he has refused to do so.

Senator Chandler is anxious to secure a naval committee for the Senate. On April 8 he submitted this resolution: "Resolved, That on Tuesday, the 20th of April, at 2 o'clock, the Senate will proceed to appoint its standing and select committees, with the titles and number of members for each, corresponding to the committees of the Fifty-fourth Congress, and that the appointments shall be made as prescribed by the twenty-fourth rule of the Senate." The question has not yet been disposed of. Senator Chandler is an earnest applicant for the position of chairman of the Naval Committee, and he will probably be appointed. Only one member is needed to fill the membership of the Senate Military Committee. It has not been decided who will be named. The same condition exists with regard to the Fortifications Committee, with the exception that the chairmanship of this body is vacant. In the absence of committees no bills can be passed upon, and they are uselessly accumulating on the records of Congress. The following are among the bills introduced:

Mr. Wheeler.—Resolved, That a committee of fifteen members of this House, which shall include the Speaker as chairman, be appointed by him to represent the House of Representatives in the dedication of the tomb of General and ex-President U. S. Grant.

H. R. 2776. Mr. McCall.—That upon application, made under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, any organization of the Sons of Veterans in any State or Territory or within the District of Columbia may be inspected by an officer or officers detailed by the Secretary of War for the purpose of becoming a part of the military reserve of the United States. Section 2. That any organized company to the number of fifty making application as hereinbefore provided, and which passes satisfactory inspection by the officer or officers detailed to make the inspection, shall under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may determine upon, be recognized as a part of the military reserve of the United States. Section 3. That after any organization of the said Sons of Veterans have been so accepted as a part of the military reserve, said organization shall be subject to all rules, regulations, and discipline as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Section 4. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to arm and equip any organization, after said organization has passed the required inspection, with any of the arms of the Government such as in his judgment

will be consistent with the arming and equipment of a military reserve.

Section 5. That after the year beginning July 1, 1899, the Secretary of War may, in his annual estimates for appropriations, include appropriations for that portion of the military reserve of the United States that shall have been created under the provisions of this act. Section 6. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1, 1898.

H. R. 2779. Mr. Stark.—Granting a service pension to soldiers, sailors, etc.—Section 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be issued quarterly full legal tender paper money of the United States of America, which shall be receivable at its nominal value in full payment for all taxes, internal revenue duties, excises, duties on imports, amounts due on sale of public lands, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States of America, and be redeemable at any time after five years from the date of its issue, at the option of the Government, in sufficient quantity to pay the amounts due under the provisions of this act, and in denominations of three and four dollar bills in equal amounts; and all pension payments under the provisions of this act shall be made in these bills to pensioners, and said money shall be re-issued whenever and as often as it may become the property of the United States of America, until redeemed under the provisions of this act.

SOME STATISTICS OF GREATER NEW YORK.

A few statistics, gathered from estimates made by the Greater New York Commission and from trustworthy newspapers, reveal some of the physical characteristics of this enlarged city. It will be second in size and population in the world. London has an area of 688 square miles, and a population of about 5,500,000. New York's area will be 300 square miles, and its population in January next will be from 3,200,000 to 3,400,000. The area of Chicago is 180 square miles, and that of Philadelphia is 129 square miles. New York will contain nearly a million more people than Paris, the third largest city in the world. The new city will contain all of three counties, New York, Kings, and Richmond, and parts of two others, Queens and Westchester, although strictly speaking, that part of Westchester which it will contain was annexed in 1895. The greatest length of the city will be about 35 miles, stretching from the southern extremity of Staten Island to Mount St. Vincent, on the edge of Yonkers. The new city will extend from the ocean front over all of Staten Island, across the western end of Long Island, up through Manhattan Island, to the city limits of Yonkers and Mount Vernon. It will have 3,000 miles of streets, one-third of which are now paved. Its railroads, surface and elevated, will have a length of about 1,200 miles. The total assessed value of property in the city will be more than \$2,000,000,000. The annual budget will amount to \$60,000,000. The combined indebtedness will reach about \$170,000,000. There will be a capacity for 550 miles of wharfage. There will be 130,000 buildings used as dwellings, 37,000 buildings used for business purposes, 1,100 churches, 1,100 hotels, 350 public schools, 6,500 acres of parks, a civil list approaching the size of a moderate army. It will have a school population of 450,000. Its mercantile and manufacturing interests will be chiefly along its harbor frontage. Its artisans will dwell in proximity to its factories, but its merchants, professional men, and men of leisure will live in the more distant parts of the city.—"Harper's Weekly."

Lieut. Col. Hill, Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry in India, calls attention to the fact that the new Dum Dum bullet does not set up at all unless fired with a high velocity. At fifty yards the bullet sets up more than it does at 300 yards; at 800 it penetrates as far as the ordinary service bullet, and does not set up. If the bullet is fired at fifty yards with a muzzle velocity considerably less than that obtained from thirty-one grains of cordite, the bullet shows no sign of setting up, but with a 2,000-foot muzzle velocity the bullet gives good results at all reasonable sporting ranges.

PERSONALS.

Naval Constructor W. L. Capps is now at Puget Sound superintending the cleaning of the battleship Oregon.

Capt. William T. Sampson, U. S. N., has gone to Boston, Mass. Returning, he will inspect the battleship Iowa, which he will command.

Assistant Naval Constructor Frank B. Zahm, U. S. N., has assumed duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department. He is a genial officer, of splendid ability, and his addition to the force already at the Department is well received in all quarters where officers of the construction corps are favorites.

The monument erected to mark the spot on which the battle of Bound Brook, N. J., was fought was unveiled April 13, the occasion being the 120th anniversary of the engagement. The inscription on the shaft reads: "This stone marks the site of the Battle of Bound Brook, fought April 13, 1777, between 500 American soldiers, under Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, and 4,000 British troops, under Lord Cornwallis."

Officers of the Navy lately visiting in New York City are Comdr. W. H. Brownson, Commo. George W. Dewey, Lieut. N. Sargent, Lieut. S. A. Staunton, Chief Engr. A. J. Kierstedt, Albermarle; P. A. Surg. G. T. Smith, Murray Hill; P. A. Surg. W. F. Arnold, Barrett House; Lieut. M. C. Dawson, U. S. M. C.; Sturtevant; Ensign D. F. Sellers, Asst. Engr. R. C. Moody, Grand Hotel; Asst. Engr. C. B. Price, Gilsey House.

Considerable pressure is being brought to bear upon Secretary Long for the purpose of securing the revocation of orders to Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, assigning him to duty as civil engineer at Mare Island Navy Yard. The American Museum of Natural History in New York, with which Mr. Peary is connected, is anxious that he should remain on duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Army officers registered at War Department during week as follows: Maj. E. H. Crowder, Judge Adv.; 1st Lieut. F. J. Koeshar, 3d Cav.; Maj. W. H. Bixby, C. E.; Capt. W. F. Stewart, 4th Inf.; Brig. Gen. W. H. Shafter, Capt. Henry C. Ward, 1st Lieut. R. M. Blatchford, 11th Inf.; Capt. J. C. Ayres, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. H. A. Reed, 2d Inf.; Maj. F. H. Phipps, Ord. Dept.; Col. P. C. Hains, C. E.; 2d Lieut. J. J. Bernard, 2d Lieut. C. G. Sawtelle, Jr., 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. John Newton, 16th Inf.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Maj. T. H. Barry, Col. A. C. McPennington, Lieut. W. A. Raibourn, Lieut. M. F. Hancock, Lieut. J. F. Crabbs, Lieut. J. A. Moss, Lieut. T. F. Dwyer, Lieut. W. T. Johnston, Lieut. W. R. Smedberg, Jr., Lieut. W. M. Wright, Grand Hotel; Gen. W. R. Shafter, Col. G. E. Glenn, Gilsey House; Gen. J. M. Wilson, Westminster; Maj. C. L. Heilmann, Imperial; Lieut. C. W. Kutz, Grand Union; Maj. E. K. Warner, Gerlach; Col. H. B. Bristol, Park Avenue.

Lieut. J. C. Colwell, U. S. N., sailed for England, April 14, on the steamship St. Paul.

Mrs. Hale, wife of Lieut. H. C. Hale, A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Merritt, is visiting friends at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. J. H. Gifford, 2d U. S. Art., is in command at Fort Preble, Me., during the absence on a few weeks' leave of the Commandant, Capt. R. M. Rogers, 2d Art.

Lieut. H. E. Eames, 19th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Wayne, Mich., from Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Capt. F. J. Ives, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., rejoined at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., April 10, from a trip to Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Godfrey Macdonald has returned to Chicago from a pleasant visit to her son, Lieut. G. H. Macdonald, 1st Cav., at Fort Riley.

Capt. J. C. Chance, 13th U. S. Inf., is in command at Fort Niagara, N. Y., during the absence on a few weeks' leave of Col. A. T. Smith.

Capt. J. N. Allison has arrived at Vancouver Barracks and entered upon duty as Chief Commissary of the Department of the Columbia.

Capt. E. W. Stone, 21st U. S. Inf., on a few weeks' leave from Plattsburg Barracks, is visiting at 10 West 19th street, New York City.

Lieut. W. A. Mercer, 8th U. S. Inf., of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth, to be examined for promotion.

Capt. F. G. Hodgson, A. Q. M., was expected at Plattsburg, N. Y., on Saturday of this week, April 17, to enter upon his construction duties at the barracks.

Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France, was the guest of honor of the Republican Club at a dinner given at the clubhouse, New York City, April 13.

Gen. J. R. Brooke, U. S. A., has been most heartily received in Chicago, since his assumption of the command of the Department of the Missouri, on April 11.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt will remain at the Waldorf, New York City, until May 1, when he will move into the Commanding General's quarters at Governors Island.

Capt. J. R. Kean, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., lately at Key West Barracks, is spending a few weeks leave in Florida and the North before joining at Fort Warren, Mass.

Capt. Paul Clendenin, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., arrived at Key West Barracks, April 8, from the North, and at once assumed charge of the Medical Department at that post.

Mr. George D. Mecklejohn, of Nebraska, appointed Assistant Secretary of War, was a member of the Fifty-fourth Congress, and is reported an able and very popular gentleman.

The marriage of Lieut. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., 2d U. S. Cav., to Miss Mary Berkeley Blackford, is announced to take place at Christ's Church, Georgetown, D. C., at noon, April 20.

The death of Capt. J. A. Leyden, 4th U. S. Inf., promotes 1st Lieut. E. A. Browne, of this regiment, to a Captaincy. Capt. Browne was a classmate of Capt. Leyden at West Point.

Through the courtesy of the Governor of New Jersey, the regular troops in New York Harbor will have an opportunity to conduct their small arms practice this year at Sea Girt, N. J.

Lieut. H. E. Ely, 22d Inf., who will enter upon college duty at Iowa City in July next, is fortunate in the detail, he having been born in Iowa and appointed to the Military Academy from that State.

Chief Engr. William B. Brooks, U. S. N., was chosen 1st Vice President of the Erie, Pa., Board of Trade, at a recent meeting of that body. Chief Engr. Brooks, now retired, is a resident of that city.

A portion of the troops at Fort Leavenworth were out at field exercises a few days ago, Lieut. G. H. B. Smith, 4th Inf., being in command of the Blues, and Lieut. J. T. Kerr, 17th Inf., of the Browns.

The National Commander of the R. A. and N. U. has issued a circular stating that with the approval of the Executive Committee, the regular meeting of the National Corps has been postponed from May until October.

Martini, the inventor of a famous rifle, has been gathered to his fathers. He seems to have had a big bump of destructiveness, for he also invented a cocktail, which experts say is more to be feared than his rifle.—Atlanta "Journal."

Col. G. L. Gillespie, C. E., has succeeded Gen. J. M. Wilson as a member of the Light House Board. Col. Gillespie is at present temporarily engaged in connection with the restoration of the broken levees on the Mississippi River.

Daniel C. Cooney, son of Maj. Michael Cooney, 4th U. S. Cav., was among the graduates of the Baltimore Medical College who received degrees from Governor Lowndes at the Lyceum Theater, Baltimore, on Tuesday evening, of the 13th inst.

Fort McPherson, Ga., has had another source of agitation lately, owing to the action of the State authorities claiming jurisdiction over the reservation in cases where men are caught gambling. The question is not so far as it has gone one of much moment.

Lieuts. G. F. Barney, C. De W. Wilcox and D. W. Ketcham, 2d Art., the regimental board of examination assembled at Fort Adams April 15, and commenced work. From there the board goes to Forts Trumbull, Schuyler, Warren and Preble in the order named.

Gen. John Brooke, U. S. A., now that he has gone to Chicago, gets back by order of the Secretary of War, his two former aides, Lieuts. J. T. Dean and A. G. C. Quay, who were both relieved from his staff under the operation of par. 33, A. R. This is as it should be.

The remains of Mrs. Anderson, wife of Capt. Harry R. Anderson, 4th Art., whose death took place at Fort Riley, were taken East for interment. Especial marks of respect were paid at Fort Riley on departure by Capt. Anderson's command, Light Battery B, 4th U. S. Artillery.

The Governors Island Band, which is to participate in the parade in New York on April 27, Grant Monument Day, will play during the march "The Dough Boys," a march by Col. Daingerfield Parker, U. S. A., well known and favorably spoken of by the musical press.

The important general court martial, with Col. F. L. Guenther, 4th Art., as president, and Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., as Judge Advocate, which is to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., April 20, indicates that the recent frictions there, to which we have more than once alluded, are bearing fruit.

Capt. Henry Glass, U. S. N., who entered upon his duties as Captain of the Mare Island Navy Yard on April 6, is well known to many citizens of the Pacific coast, having been on duty there before, and besides the Captain is a resident of California, his family having remained at San Rafael during his recent cruise on the Atlantic coast.

Ord. Sergt. Charles H. Chinn, U. S. A., lately retired, has made his home at Brandy Station, Va.

Capt. H. L. Scott, 7th Cav., of Fort Sill, O. T., visited friends in Washington, D. C., and vicinity this week.

Lieut. F. S. Wild, 6th U. S. Inf., visiting friends at 1218 Lunt avenue, Chicago, will shortly join at Fort Thomas.

Lieut. Peter Murray, 5th U. S. Inf., under recent orders, changes base from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Fort McPherson, Ga.

Lieut. H. A. Reed, 2d Art., of Fort Schuyler, N. Y., was a visitor in Washington, D. C., this week, reporting to Adj. Gen. Ruggles.

Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. A., on his return journey to California from leave, visited friends at Governors Island on Sunday, April 11.

Mrs. N. F. McClure, wife of Lieut. N. F. McClure, 5th U. S. Cav., and her little daughter are staying at 39 West 105th street, New York City.

Lieut. G. O. Squier, 3d Art., returned early in the week to Fort Monroe, Va., from a brief visit to Semay, Johnston County, N. C.

The marriage of Mr. John Horton Pope, son of the late Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. A., to Miss Charlotte Hope Cox, is announced to take place at Cincinnati on April 21.

Lieut. C. L. Best, 1st U. S. Art., will remain in New York some time longer, in connection with his deceased father's affairs, but expects to rejoin at St. Augustine about April 30.

Lieut. Col. C. C. Hood, 19th Inf., was recently, while in Chicago, a caller at Headquarters, Department of the Missouri, passing through to his new station, Fort Brady, Mich.

Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d U. S. Art., has rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., from a visit to New York and vicinity in connection with duty on the Range and Position Finder Board.

Capt. William B. Reynolds, 14th U. S. Inf., has been elected Recorder of the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion to fill the unexpired term vacated by Capt. Eben Swift, 5th Cav.

Lieut. F. B. McCoy, 3d U. S. Inf., has reported to Gov. David M. Clough, of Minnesota, at St. Paul, for duty with the National Guard of that State, in succession to the late Capt. A. B. Johnson.

Col. George E. Glenn, Asst. Paymr. Gen., arrived in New York April 10 from St. Paul and has got settled down to his duties as Chief Paymaster, Dept. of the East, with office in the Army Building.

Lieuts. E. C. Carnahan and Mathias Crowley, 5th Inf., of Fort McPherson, arrived in Memphis, Tenn., April 10 to assist Capt. G. B. Davis in the distribution of subsistence supplies to the sufferers from the recent floods.

Capt. E. Van A. Andruss, 1st U. S. Art., has had his orders modified so that he will not close the regimental recruiting station at Jersey City until May 20 next, and will join at Key West Barracks later in the summer.

Col. A. T. Smith, 13th Inf., on a few weeks' leave from Fort Niagara, N. Y., visited friends in New York and at Governors Island this week, making his headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He afterward went to Chicago.

A handy roster of officers of the Adjutant General's Department of the Army is a recent issue by the A. G. O. In addition to other information it gives the several stations of each officer since his appointment to the department.

The marriage of Miss Alice Tracy Wilmerding, daughter of Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding and granddaughter of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, to Mr. Frederic Couderc, Jr., will take place May 12, at noon, 14 West Twentieth street, New York City.

Lieut. Oliver Edwards, 11th Inf., was to be married April 15, at Whipple Barracks, to Miss Nannie Gilbreath, daughter of Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, of the same regiment as the groom. They will return from the wedding tour about the middle of August.

Lieut. Thomas Franklin is at the Vendome. He left El Paso about twelve months ago a private in the 18th Inf., and recently received his commission as 2d Lieutenant, 23d Inf. Lieut. Franklin entered the Army determined to shape his own destiny and he is doing it right gallantly.—El Paso Times.

Secretary of War Alger, who has been persistently interviewed since his arrival in Washington, is quoted as saying to a recent interviewer: "I intend to make myself personally familiar with everything in my Department as soon as possible. I don't intend to have anything in my charge which I don't know all about."

Gen. Edward M. McCook, one of the "Fighting McCooks," a distinguished officer of the war, formerly of the regular Army and who resigned in 1866, was descending a steep flight of wooden stairs leading to the washroom of the Riggs House a few days ago when his foot slipped and he fell. He struck on his right shoulder and the back of his head and suffered a fracture of the shoulder blade and a bad wound in the head.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt assumed command of the Dept. of the East, with few and simple formalities, just about noon on Saturday, April 10. On his arrival at Governors Island with his three aides, Lieuts. Strother, Hale and Mott, he was received by Col. H. C. Corbin, Adj. Gen. of the department, and other staff officers, and by Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, 13th Inf., commandant of the post. A Major General's salute was fired and Gen. Merritt was then escorted to the department headquarters building, issued his order assuming command and at once entered upon his duties. This week he paid a brief visit to Washington, D. C.

A London correspondent says: "The reviewers of the daily papers all sat up over night with Capt. Alfred T. Mahan's 'Life of Lord Nelson,' and rushed into print the morning after the receipt of the book with long reviews, all of which are wildly eulogistic. The 'Times' declaration that never before have Capt. Mahan's rare gifts of historic insight, sobriety of judgment and felicity of presentation been so conspicuously and so abundantly displayed is almost the calmest thing anybody says about the work. To judge from the copious extracts there is a certain element of hysteria in these ecstasies, but after all it is a kindly frenzy, with its extravagances on the right side."

A New York society paper says: "There is an unusually pretty group of Easter brides this season, and during Easter week the fashionable churches will be crowded with smartly dressed men and women. Miss Lillian Stokes, daughter of Mr. Thomas Stokes, will marry, April 20, Mr. Robert McMaster Gillespie, son of Col. George L. Gillespie, U. S. A. This wedding will take place in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, at 3 o'clock. Miss Mary Louise Ward and Mr. Henry Elmo Keyes will be married in St. Leo's Church during Easter week. Miss Ward, who is a handsome brunette, is the daughter of Capt. G. S. Luttrell Ward, U. S. A., for many years Aid-de-Camp to the late Maj. Gen. Hancock. The bridegroom is an instructor in the Columbia College School of Mines, and a son of the late Gen. E. D. Keyes."

Col. John Hay, U. S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James, London, sailed for England, April 14, on the St. Paul.

Capt. F. J. Ives, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., visiting at Detroit, Mich., since early in April, has rejoined at St. Augustine.

Capt. L. O. Parker, 1st U. S. Inf., under recent orders, changes base from Benicia Barracks to San Diego Barracks, Cal.

The 1st U. S. Infantry will part with regret with Gen. William R. Shafter, who has commanded the regiment for eighteen years.

The engagement of Miss Hilda Ellen Jacobs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Jacobs, of Tucson, Ariz., to Lieut. C. B. Drake, 5th Cav., has been announced.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Clous, Judge Advocate General of the Department of the Missouri, will spend the summer abroad, visiting relatives and friends in Europe.

Lieut. J. S. Oyster, 1st Art., who has been on the sick list for a long time past, and is now at 1830 Jackson street, San Francisco, is to be examined for retirement.

Col. W. S. Kimball, Depot Q. M., New York City, visited Governors Island April 13 and paid his respects to Maj. Gen. Merritt, the new Department commander.

Capt. Henry A. Castle, U. S. V., father of Lieut. C. M. Castle, 16th U. S. Inf., has succeeded the late Maj. G. Q. White, U. S. A., as recorder of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., has consented to review the 22d Regiment, N. G. N. Y., at its armory, 67th street and Western Boulevard, New York City, on Monday evening next, April 19.

Philadelphia is making extensive preparations for the ceremonies on May 15, attending the unveiling of the monument to George Washington erected by the Philadelphia Branch of the Order of the Cincinnati.

Lieut. W. L. Buck, 13th U. S. Inf., who has been on duty with the National Guard of Wisconsin since Feb. 18, 1893, is fortunate in being at the completion of his tour detailed for college duty at Delafield, Wis.

All the prominent officers of the Army and Navy in New York City and vicinity have been invited to attend the reception to be given to the President and Vice President of the United States by the Union League Club, on the night of April 27.

Col. W. L. Kellogg, 5th Inf., who has been seriously ill and unfit for duty for some time past, will, it is likely, speedily be retired under the action of the Retiring Board which has recently examined him, and thus give to the 5th a new Colonel and to the post of Fort McPherson a Colonel Commandant.

Lieut. Col. John Shaw Billings, retired, responding to the toast, "The Bookseller and the Librarian," at the second annual banquet of the Booksellers' League, made an address of considerable length, which the Publishers' Weekly found important enough to publish verbatim. Col. Billings is at the head of the consolidated Astor-Lenox-Tilden Library, of New York City.

Seniors in the infantry arm now are Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, 9th; Maj. E. P. Ewers, 9th, and R. I. Eskridge, 23d. If a Colonel of infantry is appointed to a Brigadier Generalship on the retirement, May 8, of Maj. Gen. Wheaton, they will get their step then; if the appointment falls to the cavalry or artillery they will have to wait until June 27 next, when Col. W. J. Lyster, 9th Inf., retires for age.

The marriage is announced for April 20 of Mr. Robert McMaster Gillespie, son of Col. George L. Gillespie, C. E., U. S. A., to Miss Lillian Stokes, daughter of Mr. Thomas Stokes, of New York. The wedding is to be at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, with a reception afterward at the home of the bride's father, in West Fifty-third street. Among the bridal presents will be a house in Madison avenue.

Adm. Montt, ex-President of the Chilean Republic, now on a visit to this country, visited West Point on April 10, and in the absence of Col. Ernst, was received with military honors by Lieut. Col. S. M. Mills, Commandant of Cadets. After an inspection of the several departments of the U. S. M. A. there was a review of the Corps of Cadets, after which the Admiral returned to New York, extremely pleased with his visit.

The Kansas City Times, referring to the appointment of Capt. Otto L. Hein, 1st Cav., as Commandant of Cadets, to succeed Capt. S. M. Mills, says: "The selection is certainly one that will meet with general approval in the Army, for Capt. Hein is one of the finest specimens of the American Army officer in the service. He is a graduate of the West Point class of 1870. For the period between November, 1886, and November, 1888, he was secretary of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth. Later he served with credit as military attaché to the United States Legation at Vienna, Austria. He is now stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., with his troop, and will no doubt be the recipient of many congratulations from friends, and especially the 1st Cavalry, for this recognition."

Ord. Sergt. Charles H. Chinn, U. S. A., a colored soldier, was recently ordered from Fort Pulaski to Fort McPherson, Ga. to be retired. The Kansas City "Times" says: "It is contrary to the laws of Georgia to allow colored people to ride in the same car with white people. The regulations of the Army provide non-commissioned staff officers with sleeping car accommodations, but the railway company which runs its own sleepers, and not Pullmans, declined to honor the transportation request, if the U. S. Government did issue it. The company told Chinn he could ride in a sleeper provided he would leave all of the berths in one car. This he declined, and the company stood 'pat.' The Sergeant took a smoker for a sleeper, and though a little the worse for wear, landed all right at Atlanta. He has engaged an attorney to bring suit against the railway company, and incidentally against the State of Georgia."

The New York "Sun" says: "Alan Arthur, son of President Chester A. Arthur, is a candidate for Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands ('The Hague'), to succeed William E. Quinby. Young Mr. Arthur's petition has been signed by many New York State Republicans who knew his father. Young Mr. Arthur has lived in England and France the greater part of the time since his father's death. He arrived in America soon after President McKinley was elected. 'Manny' Logan (young John A.) son of Gen. John A. Logan, was a candidate for the mission to Austria. Mrs. John A. Logan lives in Washington, and she brought powerful influences to her son's support, but President McKinley declined to appoint either Col. Grant or young Logan. Miss Nellie Arthur, who was her father's pride and pet in the White House, is now a handsome young woman and lives with her aunt, Mrs. McElroy. President Arthur's sister, in Albany. Mrs. McElroy lived at the White House when her brother was President. Alan Arthur is not a bit like his distinguished father in appearance. At one time Chester A. Arthur was looked upon as one of the handsomest men in the United States. Alan Arthur is six feet tall and stoop shouldered, his face is wan, his hair and eyes are raven black, and he has almost a shambling walk. President Arthur did not leave a fortune."

The remains of Frederick the Great, now in the garison church of Potsdam, are to be removed, and reburied in a fine mausoleum, to be erected in strict accordance with the will of Frederick the Great in 1769, on the terrace of the Chateau of Sans Souci.

Capt. R. K. Evans, 12th U. S. Inf., contributes to the New York "Sun" of April 4 an interesting article on "Modern War Balloons." From the article it is apparent that Capt. Evans, while abroad during the past few years, has not wasted his time, but has been a keen observer.

William Godfrey, a seaman from the Independence, was mistaken for a burglar in San Francisco Sunday, April 4, by Henry Dabel, of 909B Folsom street, who shot Godfrey in the breast. Dabel was awakened by the screams of a woman in the adjoining flat, and got out of bed to ascertain the cause of the uproar. He saw a man standing in the rear and told him to throw up his hands. The man refused, whereupon Dabel fired. The sailor explained that he had slept at 911 Folsom street the previous night, and was looking for a room he rented there. He took off his shoes in order to get in without disturbing the people, but being intoxicated ran afoul of the next door neighbor.

The will of Mrs. Sarah A. Van Nostrand, widow of David Van Nostrand, the well-known military book publisher, who died March 26, at Jacksonville, Fla., makes large bequests to institutions. Yale College receives \$25,000, which is to be known as the David Van Nostrand Memorial Fund, and the income of the fund is to be devoted to the uses of the Sheffield Scientific School. The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States is left \$5,000 for the purpose of endowing a scholarship, to be known as the David Van Nostrand scholarship. The Holland Society is bequeathed \$1,000 and an old engraving representing the descent of Christ from the cross. The residue of the property is left to her sisters, Mrs. Amanda M. Crane and M. Louise Willets, and their issue.

President McKinley's departure April 7, on the Dolphin, for a few days' cruise down the Potomac is thus described: "The President, Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Porter, Dr. and Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Saxton and Mrs. McKinley's maid alighted from carriages and walked down the little gangplank to the vessel. Commodore Charles S. Norton, in charge of the yard, opened the carriage door and assisted the President and Mrs. McKinley in alighting. The President removed his silk hat, Commodore Norton raised his cap, and the two shook hands. The Commodore wished the President bon voyage and then led the way down the gangplank. Lieutenant Commander Richardson Clover, of the Dolphin, who had remained behind to escort the President, was introduced by Commodore Norton, and the President and party were then ushered into the Captain's pretty little office."

The regular ticket, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of New York, for 1897-98, is as follows: For Commander, Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. V.; for Senior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Martin T. McMahon, U. S. V.; for Junior Vice-Commander, Lieut. Comdr. James Parker, late U. S. N.; for Recorder, Actg. Asst. Paymr. A. Noel Blakeman, late U. S. N.; for Registrar, Bvt. Col. Horatio C. King, U. S. V.; for Treasurer, Pay Insp. Arthur Burtis, U. S. N.; for Chancellor, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Joseph Pool, U. S. V.; for Chaplain, Maj. Franklin E. Miller, U. S. V.; for the Council, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Henry L. Burnett, U. S. V.; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A. (retired); Bvt. Maj. William H. Male, U. S. V.; Bvt. Col. George Blagden, U. S. V.; Master Robert M. Thompson, late U. S. N. The election will be held at the annual meeting in May.

Captain A. S. Crowninshield, U. S. N., who succeeds Admiral Ramsay as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is a native of New York, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State in 1860, graduating three years later. His first sea service was on the steam sloop Ticonderoga of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and he participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He was on the Hartford of the East India squadron from 1865 to 1868, and became a Lieutenant Commander in the last named year. He was afterward attached to the Richmond on the European station, on the Lackawanna on the Asiatic station, and from 1875 to 1878 he was on ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard. He has held the rank of Captain since July, 1894, and since September, 1895, has been in charge of the battleship Maine of the North Atlantic squadron. Captain Crowninshield at one time commanded the schoolship St. Mary's and he was also a member of the naval advisory board, which had an important share in the rebuilding of the Navy.

At the closing public drill of the Cincinnati Cavalry Troop at the riding school in that city, on the evening of April 6, the troop was under command of Capt. M. D. Parker, 7th U. S. Cav., on recruiting duty in Cincinnati. A large and brilliant assemblage was present, and the "Commercial," referring to the occasion, says: "The operations of guard mounting and troop drill were executed brilliantly. The individual events included wrestling on horseback, a potato race, tug of war, jumping contests and tent pegging. The troopers in all showed the nerve, grit and dash characteristic of the horseback warrior. When it is remembered that all of them scarcely by a twelve-month back were 'landlubbers,' unused to the saddle, the plaudits that greeted their dexterous and daring feats were well deserved. The thrilling saber exercise was well given, and the charge with which it concluded was splendid. There were general and cordial congratulations for Capt. Parker and the officers and members of the troop on the efficiency shown all the success they have achieved. The Cincinnati Cavalry Troop was organized about a year ago by Capt. Parker. Excellent music was furnished by the band of the 6th U. S. Infantry from Fort Thomas."

A Los Angeles, Cal. paper says: "Thirty years ago there lived in this city a remarkably pretty girl named Minnie Larrabee, whose father had been a distinguished military officer, having commanded a regiment in all the early battles of the Army of the Potomac, and afterwards was a member of Congress from his State (Wisconsin), and subsequently was among the victims of the Tehachapi calamity. About 1869 Capt. George H. Burton, U. S. A., and Miss Minnie Larrabee were married, and the gallant Captain has distinguished himself in all field and camp ever since as a perfect gentleman and soldier. And now—well, here is a sequence which will be pleasing to the friends of the pretty girl who lived down in Aliso street thirty years ago and who was generally admired on account of her beauty, vivacity and many accomplishments (which is from a San Francisco newspaper). 'Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Minnie Burton to 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 7th Infantry, U. S. A. Miss Burton is a daughter of Col. George H. Burton, Inspector General of the Pacific District, with headquarters in this city. She made her debut in society three years ago in Washington, D. C., and since residing here has become very popular. Lieut. Pearce is a native of North Carolina, and entered the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet in June, 1891. He was graduated in 1895, and is now on duty at Fort Logan, Col. The wedding will probably take place in June.'

PLEASANTON AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Denver, Col., April 5, 1897.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

In an article entitled "Pleasanton at Chancellorsville," in your issue of March 20, there is a quotation from me, which I suppose is taken from my Chancellorsville report, which is misleading, and which, while of no historical importance, places me in a false light. The fact is that I saw nothing of Pleasanton's splendid handling of the 3d Corps batteries in stopping Jackson's pursuit of the 11th Corps. I was out at the Iron Foundry with Birney, and had left these batteries quietly parked, to look after those that had more active work in hand. The quotation from me refers to the battle of Sunday morning, and has no relation to Pleasanton's doings. You see that the natural question would be "Where was Randolph when Pleasanton was doing such good work with 3d Corps batteries?" Hence my interest in the correction.

I think, too, that it is an error to say that Turnbull was with Pleasanton, as I have a very distinct recollection that he was with me at the foundry. It is an error also to connect Jackson's death with this affair of Pleasanton, as his death occurred in connection with the night attack of De Trobriand to clear the way for our withdrawal to Hazel Grove. This took place long after we had got back from the foundry, Pleasanton having saved our exit for us.

G. E. RANDOLPH.

FORT KEOGH, MONT.

Fort Keogh, April 5.

Miss Creary fills the place as a teacher in the Sunday school, made vacant by the marriage of Miss Laura Ritter to Mr. G. M. Miles. Capt. J. Kinzie is instructor of the Miles City Choral Union. Lieut. Creary, Miss May Rowell and Miss Gwinn Kinzie, of this garrison, are members. Lieut. McPherson had a slight attack of the measles. Capt. and Mrs. James Ulio gave an elegant dinner party last month. The invited guests were Miss Bennett and Miss McGirek, of Miles City, and Lieut. J. A. Penn. Miss M. Orr, of Orr's Mills, N. Y., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Lieut. F. H. Whitman. Miss Anita Keller, daughter of Capt. C. Keller, Fort Yates, N. D., is expected after Lent, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Webster. The friends of Maj. Gen. Wheaton rejoice at his recent promotion. It is considered a well merited recognition of his gallant services. Gen. Wheaton was Colonel of the 2d prior to his promotion to the rank of Brigadier General. The gymnasium has received thirty-nine pair of new Indian clubs and a new set of boxing gloves. Miss E. Kinzie has recovered the use of her eyes. Mrs. Brimstead, wife of Sergt. Brimstead, of the band, died Saturday, the 3d inst. Charles Barthelmen, the post photographer, got some very good pictures of the Sunday school and chapel. The Tongue River has "broken up," and is impassable for wagons. The school children are obliged to cross the railroad bridge and walk to school. Dr. Brewer left for Leavenworth the 7th inst., to be examined for promotion. Lieut. McL. Powell left the garrison Thursday, 8th inst., for his new station, Presidio, Cal. His departure was regretted very much by the entire garrison, who tendered him a farewell hop the evening prior to his departure. Lieut. W. T. Creary departed for Camp Merritt the 1st inst., where he will relieve Lieut. W. J. Lutz. Lieut. and Mrs. H. Wilkins, with their daughter, Miss Margaret, joined the regiment the 30th ult. Several of the houses of the garrison are being fitted with new hardwood floors. On account of the many washouts incident to the melting of the snow, the trains are again very irregular. The meat for the companies now comes from Omaha, the meat men here not being able to furnish a sufficient amount. Sergt. Ratliff, Co. H, has been appointed Steward of the Post Exchange. The announcement cards of the marriage of Miss Laura G. Ritter to Mr. George M. Miles state that they will be at home in Miles City after the 1st of September. Master Ashley Rowell has been ill the last week.

TRAINING CAVALRY RECRUITS.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" says: Capt. F. N. Mando, late Royal Engineers, has rendered valuable service in presenting to English readers, with a suggestive introduction, a translation of the "Conversations," which has been made by Lieutenant C. Reichmann, of the U. S. Cavalry, for the "Journal of the U. S. Cavalry Association."

The interchange of ideas between the two interlocutors is the method of the book. At the outset the reader may be a little discouraged, but, before long, he begins to feel the character and fascination of the book. Eight conversations are devoted to the history of Prussian cavalry from the days of the great Frederick to the present time. The decline of Frederick's cavalry is explained with the purpose of showing the merits of the system, which are discovered in the perfect training of men and horses. Excessive economy was a considerable factor in the decay of the Prussian cavalry up to 1814, and the system of training advocated must necessarily be somewhat expensive. The recruits must have the best horses in the squadron, and there must be no attempt to make men break their own horses. "The proper selection of a mount for the recruit is of the most potent influence on the entire training of the squadron, and especially on the smartness of the young rider." More than once the interlocutors come to the conclusion that the case of the rider and the horse is like that of the hen and the egg. Each reacts upon the other. Ill riding makes a bad horse. An imperfectly-trained horse has the worse effect upon the man, and the suggestion is made that the remount riders shall at a time ride the horses every day. There must be constant training of the man until he and the horse are one. As Frederick said, "the day on which the rider is not exercised his horse is lost to him."

Again, the idea is propounded that the squadron should train out as such twice a week for drill and once for field service. "But," says H., "the time available for continuing the riding would thus be shortened one-half." "Not at all," answers S. "The troop commander should drill all day. One half-hour twice a week suffices to keep the principles of the drill inculcated in the mind during the summer fresh in the mind. Nor need field exercises be carried to the exhaustion of the horses. This service may terminate on the drill ground where individual training may be added." Great thoroughness is the dominant feature of the principles laid down. The drill fighting training of the soldier is not overlooked, and the main purpose of the conversation is evidently to insist upon the individual teaching both of horse and man.

It is estimated that it will cost over fifty millions of dollars to build fortifications around London, and the proposition to do this is not likely to receive favor from Parliament.

WRESTLING AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, April 13, 1897.

The Naval cadets who play baseball, at the request of some of the admirers of the diamond, abated their determination to play any of their scheduled games so far as bat off the tie between the Second and Fourth Divisions Saturday afternoon. The game resulted: Second Division, 11; Fourth Division, 12. While the game was in progress the final bouts of wrestling, which were postponed at the previous Saturday's competition for prizes, took place in the gymnasium between Naval Cadet Taussig and Graham. A. T. Graham represented the First Division and Taussig the Second. One had been winner over Overstreet and the other had thrown Smith, and when they tackled each other on the Saturday week the bout had ended in a draw.

First Bout.—The two wrestlers tarried little at maneuvers for position, but quickly clinched and threw, with Graham, the larger man, on his chest, and little, wiry Taussig on top. Then Graham rose to his knees, with Taussig tugging away to turn him over, when up they both sprang, and, in a terrific throw, both went down and out of the mattress, Graham's head hitting the floor. They were made to get back to the padding, and went down again in another throw, when time was called for a draw.

Second Bout.—Graham forced the fight, rushing in for a powerful effort, and clinched with Taussig, and down the two went, with Graham on top and Taussig on his back. Taussig brought his head into splendid play, and bent himself on heels and head like a bow in a vain effort to stave off the inevitable. But Graham had an advantageous hold on him, and after a few heroic efforts of Taussig, that only postponed without preventing, Graham pinned him to the ground. The bout did not last a minute.

Third Bout.—Taussig was decidedly more cautious this bout than in the second one. The two wrestlers wormed around a little for a good hold, when they grappled, and the two went to the floor, with Taussig beneath, but on his chest. Some time was spent in a strong effort to turn Taussig over on his back, but it was attempted only, when up the two were in a trice, and down they went in another throw, with Taussig this time on top, and Graham underneath on his chest. Then Graham turned over, and the two stretched out head to head, and with arms entwined about each other's chest, squirmed over the mattress in a vain endeavor for vantage. Time was for the second time called for a draw, and the two rose and shook hands, while the judges announced that Graham was the victor, having won the second bout. The judges were Surg. McCormick and Cadets McCarthy and Collins.

The bouts were of three minutes' duration each, with five minutes' rest between. Taussig at the finish was quite fresh, but his opponent was considerably fagged.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Columbus Barracks, April 14, 1897.

The anniversary of Lieut. Michie's birthday was pleasantly celebrated at the bachelor officer's quarters by his friends on the evening of April 10. Among the invited guests were the Misses Dressel, Hawkins, Pepper, Alberry, Mrs. Lyon, Capt. Ten Eyck, Lieuts. Lyon, Hardaway, Smith and Cordray. The playing of Loto was the feature of the evening, and Miss Hawkins and Lieut. Cordray were the prize winners. At ten o'clock the guests partook of a handsome repast prepared for the occasion, after which all departed wishing Lieut. Michie many happy returns. Mrs. Wallace, widow of the late Capt. George W. Wallace, 7th Cav., accompanied by her sister, Mrs. W. F. Newell, both of St. Paul, Minn., arrived at the garrison on the 8th instant. They are visiting their sister, Mrs. Dickinson, wife of 1st Lieut. Walter M. Dickinson, Col. J. S. Poland, returned from Fort McPherson, Ga., on the 10th instant, the retiring board which met there, and of which he was a member, having completed their business. Miss Charlotte O'Brien, daughter of Capt. L. M. O'Brien, returned to Detroit, Mich., on Saturday the 10th instant, to resume her studies. Mrs. W. C. Wren gave a very delightful dinner to eight of her friends, Friday evening, the 9th instant. On Tuesday, the 6th, Mrs. Lyon, wife of Lieut. H. G. Lyon, entertained a number of her friends from the city of Columbus. Lieut. Cordray, who has been on special duty in military topography at Headquarters Department of the East since last October, was relieved from said duty March 10 and granted a leave of absence for one month, reported for duty on the 10th instant.

Upon the request of the accused, 2d Lieut. W. D. Davis, 17th Inf., was on April 12 detailed as counsel for Pvt. George W. Kyle, Light Bat. E, 1st Art., awaiting trial by General Court Martial.

GENERAL JOSEPH S. FULLERTON.

In the tragic death of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph Scott Fullerton, of St. Louis and Washington, by the accident on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, near Oakland, Md., March 20, 1897, under circumstances especially harrowing to his family and friends, the country, his old comrades and hosts of friends have lost a dearly loved companion.

"Joe Fullerton," as his intimates all loved to call him, was as fine an illustration of patriotic, self-denying service in his country's cause as can be named among our volunteers in the rebellion. Of high family and social connections, the war found him a young St. Louis lawyer of Democratic faith, but non-partisan after secession assailed the flag, and among the earliest of the "Halleck Guards" (the most prominent military company of St. Louis), to enlist under Gen. Lyon to keep Missouri in the Union—and this when the social tone of St. Louis was disloyal, and almost all his friends were Southern sympathizers. Appointed by President Lincoln as Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, he became attached to the staff of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, and accompanied him to the Army of the Cumberland, serving therein to the close of the war under Buell, Rosecrans and Thomas, by all of whom he was highly esteemed. As Adjutant General to Gen. Granger, he was Chief of Staff of the Reserve Corps and 4th Army Corps, becoming associated with Maj. Gens. O. O. Howard and David S. Stanley when Gen. Granger was relieved from duty in the Army of the Cumberland. All through the Chickamauga campaign, that of Mission Ridge, and the dreadful campaign in East Tennessee following it, with the 100 days' marching and fighting which made up the Atlanta campaign, Col. Fullerton was the embodiment of intelligent military zeal and courage. Remaining constantly at the front, he had no time to rest after the severe Atlanta campaign, when Hood's invasion of Tennessee summoned

the 4th Corps and its Adjutant General to the wearing retreat from Pulaski, the miraculous escape at Spring Hill, the bloody repulse of the rebels at Franklin, which preceded the glorious victory at Nashville. In all these operations, he was ever the same gallant, alert and indefatigable, always cheery and inspiring under severest privations and hardships, and ever the intelligent, cool-headed Chief of Staff to his commanding General, whose services were invaluable. The contribution to the Records of the Rebellion found in Col. Fullerton's diary of his campaigns, has been one of the most important within its pages.

After the war was over, when his well-earned promotion made him the Gen. Fullerton of more recent years, who that knew him socially or in business, in the cities of the East and West where he was so universally welcomed, and always a favorite, can forget his distinguished presence, his bright conversation and genuine kindness of heart? How many of his old comrades, less fortunate pecuniarily than he, who have felt the help of his open purse and generous heart, will mingle their tears with those of his family, that one so beloved and respected should have met with so untimely and distressing a fate!

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, which he so fostered and cherished; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which he was so proud; the National Military Park of Chickamauga, which owes so much to his intelligent and energetic management, at such cost of time, labor and travel to one no longer young, will be alike memorials of, and monuments to, his self-denying effort.

And to those of us who were privileged to know him well, the void in our hearts, unfilled and perpetual, will endure throughout our lives, until we too follow our beloved friend and comrade to that last resting place whither he has so sadly preceded us.

J. E. J.

RECENT DEATHS.

Emily Aspinwall Howland, daughter of the late Samuel Shaw Howland and wife of Henry Chauncey, who died on April 13 in New York City, had been an invalid for over twenty-five years. She was born at Far Rockaway in 1833. In 1853 she was married to Henry Chauncey of this city, who was the son of Henry Chauncey, founder of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Panama Railroad, the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and the Illinois Central Railroad. Her husband, a daughter, Lucy, and a son, Henry Chauncey, Jr., who is Colonel of the 8th Reg., N. G. N. Y., survive her. The funeral was held from the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth avenue and Twentieth street, April 15.

The remains of the late Lieut. E. C. Bullock, 7th Cav., have been removed from Fort Greene, Ariz., and interred at Jacobstown, N. J. The removal was accomplished March 30.

Capt. James Leyden, 4th U. S. Inf., who died April 13, at Fort Sheridan, of pneumonia, was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy in 1875, was graduated in 1879, and promoted to the 4th U. S. Infantry, in which he has served ever since, attaining the grade of Captain April 22, 1896. He was an officer with an excellent record, and his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends, especially in Pennsylvania, from which State he was appointed to the Military Academy.

James Fletcher, who died April 11, at Harrisburg, Pa., is said to have been a survivor of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, and with Gen. Gordon in the Sudan.

The funeral of the late Gen. James S. Fullerton, whose body was found in the Youghiogheny River, near Oakland, Md., some weeks after the railroad accident in which he lost his life, took place at Chillicothe, Ohio, April 11. Gen. H. V. Boynton was present as a representative of the Chickamauga Commission, and the Loyal Legion and G. A. R. were fully represented.

Ordnance Sergt. John Graves, U. S. A., retired, who died at his residence at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on March 30, aged 77, was one of the best types of the non-commissioned officers of the old Army. One who has known him well for many years writes: "No more faithful soldier ever wore the blue. He enlisted in 1841 in Co. C, 1st Infantry, rising to 1st Sergeant, served in the Mexican War and was appointed Ordnance Sergeant in 1856. During the War of the Rebellion he served at Fort Lafayette, and had many interesting reminiscences of the distinguished and other personages confined there, and of the somewhat eccentric commanding officer, Col. Martin Burke. Intensely conscientious in the performance of duty, honest and faithful, his only thoughts since his enlistment in 1841 until retired, May 7, 1885, was how best to serve the flag to which he had pledged his service and his honor. He is worthy of a better tribute than the writer can give him."

The steamship world has sustained a great loss in the death of Isaac Odell, General Freight Agent of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, who died on Sunday at the ripe age of 82 years. A record of his life shows a conscientious devotion to duty marked by great ability, and covering a period of nearly half a century. After being in charge of the Norwich Transportation Company, which ran a line of boats from New York as early as 1848, he was appointed agent of the Commercial Steamboat Company which began business in September, 1852. This corporation ran a fleet of propellers between New York and Providence, and Mr. Odell was not only agent, but also practically superintendent. The Commercial Steamboat Company remained in existence until August, 1864, when it was succeeded by the Neptune Line, which enlarged its fleet to include a line to Boston, Mr. Odell being agent, and superintending the construction of five steamers built by Messrs. John Van Dusen & Brother. The Neptune Line was dissolved in 1870, and was succeeded by the Merchant Steamship Company, which subsequently became the Providence and New York Steamship Company, and afterwards, through consolidation with the Stonington Steamboat Company, what is now known as the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company. During all these years Mr. Odell was agent for the various companies in New York, doing his duty with faithfulness and ability, and making hosts of friends among the patrons of the line and the public generally.

Lieut. Henry C. Meade, formerly of the Navy, died in Washington on Monday, April 12, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was a cousin of Gen. George G. Meade and a brother of Rear Adm. R. W. Meade. His funeral took place Wednesday, April 14.

CHEAP SUPPLEMENTARY INTOXICATION.

From the Chicago "Times-Herald."

A young Chicagooan who hopes to secure a diplomatic post in Mexico under the present Administration, says that in some respects Mexico is the greatest country on earth.

"They have a drink called aquardiente," he says, "that is as cheap as water and as effective as a Maxim gun. Take a little of it at night, and the next day you can continue the drunk as long as you want to by merely shaking your head."

THE ARMY.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

G. O. 10 APRIL 10, 1897 DEPT. EAST.

In compliance with the orders of the President, announced in General Orders No. 20, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the East.

1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf., and 1st Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, 1st Art., are announced as aides-de-camp on my staff.

WESLEY MERRITT, Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

CIRCULAR 7, APRIL 13, 1897, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The Secretary of War directs that Root's Military Topography and Sketching be announced as an authorized text book, for use in examinations of officers prescribed in General Orders No. 80, of 1891, from this office, to determine their fitness for promotion; and that, until further orders officers who so elect may be examined in Richards' Military Topography.

By command of Major General Miles.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

G. O. 22, APRIL 12, 1897, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

On Memorial Day, May 30, at all Army posts and stations, the national flag will be displayed at half staff, from sunrise till midday, and immediately before noon the band, or field music, will play a dirge, "Departed Days," or some appropriate air. At the conclusion of this memorial tribute, at noon, the flag will be hoisted to the top of the staff and will remain there until sunset. When hoisted to the top of the staff the flag will be saluted by playing one or more of the national airs. In this way fitting testimonial of respect for the heroic dead and honor to their patriotic devotion will be appropriately rendered.

By command of Major General Miles.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

G. O. APRIL 11, 1897 D. M.

In compliance with the orders of the President, as published in General Orders No. 20, current series, Headquarters of the Army, the undersigned assumes command of this Department.

JOHN R. BROOKE, Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

CIRCULAR 6, APRIL 1, 1897, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

Publishes extracts from the reports of athletic contests for the month of March, 1897. The C. O. of Benicia Barracks, in his remarks, says: "In the obstacle race rifles were thrown over the second obstacle, picket fence, and in the wall scaling, fifteen feet wall, they dropped them from the top of the wall to the ground. I am satisfied this will result in disabling many of the rifles. I recommend that this be not authorized in the future." The senior officer in charge of the contests at the Presidio recommends among other things that the rules for the individual broadsword contest be further amended to read as follows:

The contestants stand fifty yards apart, facing each other. The Judge stands about midway between them and commands, "First (or such) assault." At this command the contestants advance at a gallop meeting right hand to right hand and score if possible. If they fail to score, each circles to the right, taking advantage of his opponent to score a point. When a point is scored, the Judge will command "halt," and each contestant will retire to the starting point. Nothing but clean cuts to count, should a contestant strike the other's horse, the Judge shall decide whether it was accidental or otherwise, and if he decides that it was through carelessness or intent, that contestant will be disqualified. "Fifteen attacks." The first contestant scoring eight (8) points to be declared the winner. In case both men make clean cuts simultaneously the Judge declares that particular assault a draw, unless one of the contestants had a noticeable advantage. In all cases the assault will continue until the Judge makes his announcement. A contestant who falls from his horse or who is disarmed shall be considered defeated. 4. That in mounted wrestling, the rules established by the Drill Regulations be enforced, and that fouls be decided according to those regulations.

G. O. 6 APRIL 10, 1897 DEPT. DAKOTA.

In order to comply with the requirements of General Orders No. 20, current series, Headquarters of the Army, promulgating the orders of the President, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Department of Dakota.

JOHN R. BROOKE, Brig. Gen.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Maj. Gen. Merritt, Department of East Commander, accompanied by one aide-de-camp, will proceed to Washington, D. C., on public business relating to the command of the Department. (S. O. 84, D. E., April 10.)

In pursuance of G. O. 20, C. S., D. M. H. Q. A., changing station of Major General Merritt to Governors Island, New York, his personal aides, 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, 1st Inf.; Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf., and T. Bentley Mott, 1st Art., will accompany him to that station. (S. O. 62, D. M., April 6.)

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Col. George E. Glenn, Asst. Paymr. Gen., is relieved from duty as Chief Paymaster, Department of Dakota. (G. O. 5, D. D., April 7.)

Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., will pay the troops encamped at Kerrville, Texas, on the muster of March 31, 1897. (S. O. 36, D. T., April 6.)

Ord. Sergt. J. J. Murphy will proceed to Fort Meade for duty. (Columbus Barracks, April 7.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 10, 1897, is granted Maj. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate, U. S. A. (H. Q. A., April 7.)

Capt. Nathan S. Jarvis, Asst. Surg., is ordered to proceed, on the expiration of his present leave, to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., instead of reporting for duty at Fort Clark, Tex., as required by par. 8, S. O. 64, March 19, 1897, H. Q. A. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

Col. Marshall L. Ludington, A. Q. M. Gen., is assigned to duty, and announced, as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East. (G. O. 9, D. E., April 8.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., is ordered to make not more than two visits to Fort Point and Lime Point, San Francisco Harbor, Cal., on business pertaining to the replacing of translating studs in the breech blocks of the 12-inch rifles at those points. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. George D. De Shon, Asst. Surg., is further extended to include May 1, 1897. (H. Q. A., April 12.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., is ordered to make not to exceed two visits to the California Powder Works at Pinole, Cal., and four visits to the works of the same company at Santa Cruz, Cal., on

business pertaining to the inspection of smokeless powder. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

1st Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Asst. Surg., is ordered to proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

Leave for five months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted to Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., to take effect May 20, 1897. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

So much of par. 7, S. O. 66, March 22, 1897, H. Q. A., as directs that Commissary Sergt. Edward Whiting be sent from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, is revoked. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about April 17, 1897, is granted by the Secretary of War to Capt. George McCreery, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., is ordered to make two visits to the works of the Lima Locomotive and Machine Company at Lima, O.; four visits during the remainder of the present fiscal year to the works of the Niles Tools Works Company at Hamilton, O., and six visits during the same period to the works of the Morgan Engineering Company at Alliance, O., on official business pertaining to the inspection of disappearing gun carriages and parts of the same. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

The following transfers of Sergeants of the Signal Corps are made: 1st Class Sergt. Charles O. Hastings, to Nashville, Tenn., for duty at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, Nashville, Tenn. 1st Class Sergt. August Schneider, to Washington, D. C. Sergt. William Thornton, to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

Leave for five days is granted Capt. W. Fitzhugh Carter. (H. Q. A., April 10.)

Col. George E. Glenn, Asst. Paymr. Gen., U. S. A., is assigned to duty, and announced, as Chief Paymaster, Department of East. (G. O. 11, D. E., April 12.)

The Commanding Officer of Fort Warren will send Acting Hos. Stew. Henry C. Senecal to report for temporary duty to the Commanding Officer of Fort Ethan Allen, who will send the soldier back to Fort Warren when Hos. Stew. Henry C. Cabell shall have rejoined from furlough. (S. O. 85, D. E., April 12.)

Sergts. J. H. Myers, J. P. Sullivan and Corp. V. Wool, Ord. Detch't., having completed duty at Fort Warren, will return to Springfield Armory. (Fort Warren, April 12.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted to Capt. Edward C. Carter, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., April 12.)

1st Lieut. Leigh A. Fuller, Asst. Surg., is ordered to proceed to Fort Harrison, Mont., for temporary duty at that post during the absence on leave of Capt. Edward C. Carter, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., April 12.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about April 16, is granted Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, Asst. Q. M. (S. O. 46, D. D., April 8.)

The following changes in the stations of members of the Hospital Corps are ordered: Hospital Steward Geo. W. Muller will proceed from Fort Logan, Col., to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty, to relieve Hospital Steward Fred R. Elsner, who will proceed to Fort Logan, Col., and report to the Commanding Officer for duty. One private of the Hospital Corps, to be selected by the Surgeon, will proceed from Fort Wingate, N. M., to San Carlos, for duty, and one private of the Hospital Corps, to be selected by the Surgeon, will proceed from Fort Logan, Col., to Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty. (S. O. 27, D. C., April 6.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave for five months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1897, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. George T. Langhorne, 1st Cav. (H. Q. A., April 10.)

Capt. H. E. Tutherly, 1st Cav., will be relieved as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Vermont on Sept. 1, and will then join his troop. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE S. HUNTT.

Sergt. Gust. Erich, Troop A, 2d Cav., will be sent to Hot Springs, Ark., to enter the Army and Navy General Hospital at that point. (S. O. 64, D. M., April 8.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

The following promotion and appointment was made in the 3d Cav. April 9: Corp. Charles H. Rowland, Troop A, to be Sergeant, vice White reduced. Lance Corp. Clayton E. Perkins, Troop A, to be Corporal, vice Rowland promoted. (3d Cav., April 9.)

Col. Henry, 3d Cav., commanding Jefferson Barracks, Ohio, in a G. O., dated April 8, 1897, announces the results of the athletic competition held on April 2, following the training held during the month of March, and says: "The commanding officer congratulates the command on the results attained; considering the number of bad days it is evident by more training, under better conditions, records would have been made comparable with any. When the month of March was indicated for athletics, exclusive of all drills, it was with a feeling that it would be a loss of time from more important instructions. From the results above and interest taken, the generous rivalry and competition shown and developed physique of men, it is now an assured fact that such practices and field days are beneficial to a command and should be part of the regular course of instruction for all troops."

1st Lieut. Andrew G. C. Quay, 3d Cav., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (H. Q. A., April 12.)

Leave for one month on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. George F. Chase, 3d Cav. (H. Q. A., April 12.)

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

So much of par. 9, S. O. 76, April 2, 1897, H. Q. A., as directs Lieut. Col. Samuel B. M. Young, 4th Cav., to proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and accompany the two troops of his regiment from that post to Fort Yellowstone, is amended so as to direct him to proceed from the Presidio of San Francisco to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., in time to reach there about May 15, 1897, and to direct Troops D and H, 4th Cav., to march to Fort Yellowstone under the command of Capt. James B. Irwin, of Troop H, or the senior officer present with them. (H. Q. A., April 12.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Corp. Thomas Farrel has been promoted Sergeant, and Farrier F. Nickerson appointed Corporal in Troop F. (6th Cav.)

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Capt. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., will repair to Washington, D. C., and report at H. Q. A., on business concerning Apache, Kiowa and Comanche Indians. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

Leave for one month is granted Maj. James N. Wheelan, 8th Cav., Fort Yates, N. D., to take effect on completion of the duty assigned him in par. 2, S. O. 44, current series, D. D. (S. O. 45, D. D., April 5.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

1st Lieut. John J. Pershing, 10th Cav., is relieved from duty at H. Q. A., to take effect May 1, 1897, and will then join his troop. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

1st Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, 1st Art., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., to take effect Sept. 1, 1897, and will report in person, on that date, for duty accordingly, and relieve Capt. Herbert E. Tutherly, 1st Cav., who will then proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, 1st Art., will report in person to Brig. Gen. James W. Forsyth, president of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

Lieut. F. W. Coe, 1st Art., is appointed Exchange Officer. (Key West Barracks, April 10, 1897.)

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, to take effect either on April 21 or April 28, is granted Maj. William L. Haskin, 1st Art. (S. O. 86, D. E., April 13.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Sergt. T. Shea, Co. C, 2d Art., is detailed overseer of labor. (Fort Warren, April 10.)

Leave for five days with permission to apply for an extension of seven days is granted 1st Lieut. I. N. Lewis, 2d Art. (Fort Wadsworth, April 11.)

1st Lieut. H. A. Reed, 2d Art., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjutant General for temporary duty. (Fort Adams, April 11.)

1st Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d Art., is detailed temporarily as Adjutant Librarian, Post Treasurer and Recording Officer. (Fort Warren, April 14.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Corp. John Latchford has been promoted Sergeant in Bat. I.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. W. F. Stewart, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, April 11.)

Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. C. L. Phillips, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, April 13.)

G. O. No. 45, of Sept. 12, 1896, Artillery School, is modified as to assign Battery H, 4th Art. (Story's), to the 10-inch B. L. Rifle Battery in the redoubt in place of the two 15-inch S. B. guns as therein assigned. (G. O. 12, Artillery School, April 12.)

A later report from Fort Washington, Md., concerning the injuries to Corp. Hurley and Pvt. Smith, Battery 4th Artillery, while assisting in hauling gun carriage, contradicts the statements as to the severity of the injuries, and says: "Corp. Hurley did not have his face crushed at all, and will not be crippled or disfigured for life. He is now walking about, and will soon be ready for duty. Pvt. Smith sustained a severe injury to ear, but is also walking about, and will soon be ready for duty."

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Corp. W. L. Kern, Co. E, 5th Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. C. E. Kratzer appointed Corporal. Sergts. Joseph Greene, A. W. E. Donahue, Co. D (charge) and A. C. Eldridge, Co. H, and Corps. H. S. ard, A. E. Hollenberry, Co. D, and C. A. Woodman, Co. I, will proceed to New York April 10, to take part in the funeral ceremonies of the late Col. C. L. Best, U. S. A. retired.

Sergt. W. L. Kern, Co. E, 5th Art., is detached overseer in Q. M. Dept. (Fort Wadsworth, April 9.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th Art. (Fort Slocum, April 10.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. COOK.

The following transfers are made in the 1st Inf.: Capt. Leopold O. Parker, from Co. B to Co. H; Capt. Marion P. Maus, from Co. H to Co. B. (H. Q. A., April 10.)

1st Lieut. Charles B. Vogdes, 1st Inf., will be relieved as professor of military science and tactics at the State University of Iowa, July 1, 1897, and will join his company. (H. Q. A., April 12.)

4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

1st Lieut. Fred. W. Sladen, 4th Inf., is appointed as Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier General Commanding, Dept. of Columbia. (G. O. 7, D. C. April 7.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Lance Corp. F. H. Randolph, Co. D, 5th Inf., has been appointed Regimental Sergeant Major.

Pvts. Geo. Berkle and S. D. Woodhull have been appointed Corporals vice Steel and Gross appointed 2d Lieuts.

2d Lieut. Edward Sigerfoot is attached to Co. F, 5th Inf. (Fort McPherson, April 9.)

Leave of absence for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. W. H. Chatfield, Adj't., 5th Inf. (Fort McPherson, April 11.)

7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MENRIAM.

Leave for three months, to take effect about May 1, 1897, is granted to 2d Lieut. William Wallace, 7th Inf. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George S. Young, 7th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (S. O. 26, D. C., April 2.)

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

1st Lieut. Frederic H. Sargent, 8th Inf., is relieved from duty as Judge Adv. of the G. C. M. instituted in par. 8, S. O. 19, current series, these headquarters, and 1st Lieut. Frederick Perkins, 8th Inf., is detailed as Judge Advocate of the court martial in his stead. (S. O. 39, D. P., April 5.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. W. J. LYSTEN.

Corp. F. Spang, Co. H, 9th Inf., is detached Steward in post mess. (Madison Barracks, April 8.)

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The following promotion and appointment in Co. 11th Inf., was made on April 7: Corp. Willard J. Wheeler to be Sergeant, vice Byrnes retired. Pvt. Joseph Y. Frame to be Corporal, vice Wheeler promoted.

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted 2d Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, 11th Inf. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

The following promotion and appointment was made in Co. B, 11th Inf., on April 9: Corp. Michael McCormick to be Sergeant to fill vacancy; Lance Corp. Pat Lengsfeld to be Corporal, vice McCormick promoted.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Richard M. Blatchford, Q. M., 11th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (S. O. 2, D. C., April 6.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

1st Lieut. William L. Buck, 13th Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's Military Academy, Delaware, Wis. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

The Governors Island band and Co. F, 13th Inf., will go to New York April 10 to participate in the funeral ceremonies of the late Col. C. L. Best, U. S. A., retired. (Fort Columbus, April 9.)

Having complied with the requirements of A. R. 5, leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Charles E. Paine, 13th Inf. (S. O. 83, D. E., April 9.)

Leave for seven days with permission to apply for an extension of twelve days is granted Col. A. T. Smith, 13th Inf. (Fort Niagara, April 10.)

The leave for seven days granted to Col. Alfred T. Smith, 13th Inf., is extended twelve days. (S. O. 85, D. E., April 12.)

1st Lieut. P. C. Harris, Q. M. 13th Inf., is detached counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Niagara, April 11.)

14th INFANTRY.—COL. T. W. ANDERSON.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about April 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Martin, Q. M., 14th Inf. (S. O. 58, D. C., April 6.)

1st Lieut. James T. Dean, 14th Inf., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (H. Q. A., April 12.)

16th INFANTRY.—COL. HUGH A. THEAKER.

The leave granted Capt. William C. McFarland, 16th Inf., is extended ten days. (S. O., D. C., April 5.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

1st Lieut. J. H. Frier, 17th Inf., is relieved from temporary duty with Co. H. (17th Inf., April 7.)

Col. Poland, 17th Inf., in a recent order, announces the organization of the fire brigade at Columbus Barracks. From each company two non-commissioned officers and ten privates will be detailed. This detail will be permanent, and no change therein will be made except when absolutely necessary. One non-commissioned officer and ten privates will be present from each company at fire drill and at an alarm of fire, except when on guard, sick or absent from the post by permission. At every fire drill 1st sergeants will send a list giving the number of men present, and the names of men absent, with authority for such absence. He has also issued instructions with regard to the use of the drill hall and gymnasium.

20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

1st Lieut. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf., Aid-de-Camp, is hereby announced as Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department. (G. O. 12, D. C., April 13.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-three days is granted Capt. E. W. Stone, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, April 12.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. E. W. Stone, 21st Inf., Plattsburg Barracks, is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 88, D. E., April 15.)

22d INFANTRY.—COL. CHAS. A. WIKOFF.

Lance Corp. Ole Waloe, Co. F, 22d Inf., was on April 9 promoted Corporal, vice Ryan, reduced.

A neat roster of N. C. O.'s of the 22d Infantry, tastefully printed, reaches us this week, countersigned by Sergt. Maj. Edward Miller. We note some veterans on the Senior Sergeants, Seranus Shaddock, of Co. C, having held his warrant since March 1, 1887. The chief musician, Emil Reichardt, has held the position since Nov. 1, 1883.

The leave granted Capt. John McA. Webster, 22d Inf., is extended five months, on surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., April 12.)

The leave granted Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe, 22d Inf., is extended 15 days. (H. Q. A., April 12.)

2d Lieut. Hanson E. Ely, 22d Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, to take effect July 1, 1897, to relieve 1st Lieut. Charles B. Vogdes, 1st Inf., who will then proceed to join his company. Lieut. Ely will report in person at the university on or about June 1, 1897. (H. Q. A., April 12.)

24th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB F. KENT.

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph D. Leitch, 24th Inf. (Fort Douglas, Utah.) (S. O. 26, D. C., April 2.)

25th INFANTRY.—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

1st Lieut. James E. Nemoyle, 25th Inf., will remain on duty with the 23d Infantry until May 15, 1897, instead of April 10, 1897, as directed in S. O. 29, Feb. 4, 1897. (H. Q. A., April 8.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Columbus, April 14. Detail: Capt. James Farnace, George R. Cecil, 1st Lieut. Marion B. Safford, Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, 21st Inf.; Joseph L. Donovan, 17th Inf.; Frederick W. Fugler, Hansford L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf.; Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James B. Goe, 13th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 84, D. E., April 10.)

At Fort Ethan Allen, April 16. Detail: Capt. Geo. A. Dodd, Francis H. Hardie, 3d Cav.; Henry D. Snyder, A. Surg.; Henry L. Ripley, Franklin O. Johnson, 1st Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, Alexander L. Dade, 2d Lieut. Andrew E. Williams, George W. Moses, 3d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Alfred C. Merillat, 3d Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 85, D. E., April 12.)

At Fort McPherson, April 20. Detail: Col. Francis L. Guenther, 4th Art.; Lieut. Col. Harry C. Egbert, Maj. Charles W. Miner, 6th Inf.; John R. Myrick, 5th Art.; Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf.; Julius W. MacMurray, 1st Art.; Charles G. Penney, William H. H. Crowell, 6th Inf.; Edmund K. Russell, 1st Art.; William P. Rogers, 17th Inf.; Abner H. Merrill, Gilbert P. Cotton, William P. Van Ness, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 86, D. E., April 13.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., April 19. Detail: Maj. James M. Lancaster, Capt. Frederick Fuger, Capt. William Ennis, Capt. Constantine Chase, 1st Lieut. Leverett H. Walker, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, 2d Lieut. Alston Hamilton, 1st Art.; Adrian S. Fleming, William S. Guignard, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Clarence P. Townsley, 4th Art., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 87, D. E., April 14.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted from non-commissioned officers are announced: 2d Lieut. Preston Brown, appointed to rank from March 2, 1897, from Corporal, Battery A, 5th Art., to the 2d Infantry, Co. F, Fort Keogh, Mont. 2d Lieut. William D. Conrad, appointed to rank from March 2, 1897, from Corporal, Troop I, 5th Cavalry, to the 14th Infantry, Co. G, Vancouver Barracks, Washington. 2d Lieut. Louis H. Gross, appointed to rank from March 2, 1897, from Corporal, Co. G, 5th Inf., to the 6th Infantry, Co. I, Fort Thomas, Ky. 2d Lieut. Thomas Franklin, appointed to rank from March 2, 1897, from Sergeant, Co. A, 18th Inf., to the 23d Infantry, Co. E, Fort Clark, Tex. 2d Lieut. George H. Steel, appointed to rank from March 2, 1897, from Corporal, Co. D, 5th Inf., to the 19th Infantry, Co. D, Fort Wayne, Mich. The above will proceed to join their respective companies not later than May 15, 1897. (H. Q. A., April 10.)

ARMY BOARDS.

An Army retiring board is appointed, to meet from time to time, at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig. Gen. James W. Forsyth, Col. Charles R. Green-

leaf, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Lieut. Col. Evan Miles, 1st Inf.; Lieut. Col. Edward B. Williston, 3d Art.; Capt. Guy L. Edie, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 1st Inf., Recorder. (H. Q. A., April 9.)

The board of officers appointed to meet in St. Paul, Minn., by par. 1, S. O. 19, D. D., having adjourned sine die, Col. John C. Bates, 2d Inf.; Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, 2d Inf.; Capt. George E. Bushnell, Medical Dept.; Capt. James B. Hickey, 8th Cav.; Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Medical Dept., and 2d Lieut. Peter Murray, 3d Inf., will rejoin their proper stations. (S. O. 45, D. D., April 5.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., April 12, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Edwin L. Faringhy, Troop I, 1st Cav., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A. Detail: Maj. H. J. Nowlan, 7th Cav.; Capt. C. H. Conrad, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. C. Williams, 15th Inf., Commy. (S. O., D. C., April 2.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Col., at 10 o'clock a. m., April 7, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Emil H. Steiner, Troop B, 2d Cav., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A. Detail: Maj. A. W. Corliss, 7th Inf.; Capt. J. L. Fowler, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. O. B. Rosenbaum, 7th Inf., Commy. (S. O. 26, D. C., April 2.)

A board of officers to consist of Maj. Stevens T. Norvell, 10th Cav.; Capt. Washington I. Sanborn, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert G. Paxton, 10th Cav., Commy., will assemble at Fort Custer, Mont., on April 12, to examine into the qualification of 1st Sergt. John A. Gosline, Co. D, 25th Inf., for the position of Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A. (S. O. 44, D. D., April 2.)

A board of officers, to consist of Maj. James N. Wheelan, 8th Cav.; Capt. Charles Keller, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. T. Q. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav., Commy., will assemble at Fort Yates, N. D., on Monday, April 12, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. William Mansie, Troop C, 8th Cav., for the position of Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A. (S. O. 44, D. D., April 2.)

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

APRIL 16.—1st Lieut. Edward Harrison Browne, 4th Inf., to be Captain, vice Leyden.

2d Lieut. Paul Alexander Wolf, 3d Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Browne.

Candidate Corp. George L. Byrroade, Battery F, 1st Art., to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Wolf.

2d Lieut. John Warren Joyce, 5th Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, to fill vacancy in department created by death of Col. Parker.

APRIL 15.—George D. Meiklejohn, of Nebraska, to be Assistant Secretary of War.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

H. Q. A., A. G. O. APRIL 2, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers recorded in the A. G.'s Office during the week ending Saturday, April 10, 1897:

Appointments and Assignments.

To be 2d Lieutenants.

Candidate Corp. Preston Brown, Battery A, 5th Art., March 2, 1897, vice Powell, 2d Inf., promoted—to the 2d Infantry.

Candidate Corporal William D. Conrad, Troop I, 5th Cav., March 2, 1897, vice Sladen, 14th Inf., promoted—to the 14th Infantry.

Candidate Corp. Louis H. Gross, Co. G, 5th Inf., March 2, 1897, vice Bandholtz, 6th Inf., promoted—to the 6th Infantry.

Candidate Sergt. Thomas Franklin, Co. A, 18th Inf., March 2, 1897, vice Ferguson, 23d Inf., promoted—to the 23d Infantry.

Candidate Corp. George H. Steel, Co. D, 5th Inf., March 2, 1897, vice Leonard, 19th Inf., promoted—to the 19th Infantry.

Promotions.

Medical Department.

To be Assistant Surgeons with the rank of Captain, after five years' service, in conformity with the act of June 23, 1874.

1st Lieut. Francis A. Winter, Asst. Surg., March 9, 1897.

1st Lieut. William E. Purviance, Asst. Surg., March 9, 1897.

Promotions and Assignments.

Infantry Arm.

1st Lieut. John C. F. Tillson, 5th Inf., to be Captain, March 18, 1897, vice Johnson, 14th Inf., deceased—to the 14th Infantry.

2d Lieut. John H. Wholley, 4th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, March 3, 1897, vice Palmer, 24th Inf., appointed Assistant Quartermaster, who resigns his line commission—to the 24th Infantry.

2d Lieut. Peter Murray, 3d Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, March 18, 1897, vice Tillson, 5th Inf., promoted—to the 5th Infantry.

Casualties.

Col. Clermont L. Best (retired), died April 7, 1897, at New York City, N. Y.

Capt. James A. Leyden, 4th Inf., died April 10, 1897, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

2d Lieut. Henry A. Pipes (retired), died March 22, 1897, at Denver, Col.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

Col. Hall, 4th Inf., under date of April 11, 1897, says: "With grief the regimental commander announces to the regiment the death, at this post on the afternoon of the 10th inst., after an illness of only seven days, of Capt. James A. Leyden. He was born at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 3, 1856, and appointed Cadet, U. S. Military Academy, in 1875. Graduating from the Academy in 1879, he was commissioned in the 4th Inf. and was thereafter thoroughly identified with it. Its historian, and from July, 1890, till July, 1894, its Adjutant, he was familiar with the minutest detail of its eventful history, and did much by example and precept to maintain its good name. In whatever duties he was engaged, whether in garrison, campaign or in exploration of country little known before he visited it, his characteristics were perfect reliability and thoroughness. He was a pure-minded and honorable gentleman whose congenial companionship we shall sorely miss. In respect for his memory, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

Actg. Hosp. Stvd. H. C. Senecal will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen for temporary duty. (Fort Warren, April 15.)

Lieut. E. T. Cole, 6th Inf., left Fort Thomas, Ky., April 14 for duty with Capt. Davis, of the Subsistence Department, at Memphis, Tenn., in the relief of sufferers from the Western floods.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will transfer his duties at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Capt. Theodore E. True, Asst. Q. M., and then proceed to Omaha, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department. Maj. John L. Clem, Q. M., will transfer his duties and responsibilities at Atlanta, Ga., to Lieut. Col. James W. Scully, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Depot and Disbursing Quartermaster at New Orleans, La., and then proceed to Portland, Ore., and relieve Maj.

Joshua W. Jacobs, Q. M., of his duties at that place. Maj. Jacobs, upon being relieved, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department. (H. Q. A., April 14.)

1st Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., 9th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio. He will report in person for duty accordingly, and relieve Capt. James N. Morgan, 24th Inf. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. (H. Q. A., April 14.)

Capt. James Allen, Signal Corps, will repair to Washington, D. C., and report in person, for duty, to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, to take charge of the public property and money accountability of Maj. Robert Craig, Signal Corps, and to perform his duties during his absence upon the temporary service recently assigned him. Upon the return of that officer to his duties in this city, Capt. Allen will rejoin his proper station. (H. Q. A., April 13.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ord. Dept., is ordered to proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., on official business pertaining to the tests of powder at that Arsenal. (H. Q. A., April 13.)

The following named officers are detailed for duty at the U. S. Military Academy from Aug. 20, 1897, and are directed by him to proceed to West Point, N. Y., in due season: 2d Lieut. Harold P. Howard, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles W. Castle, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thales L. Ames, 3d Art. (H. Q. A., April 13.)

2d Lieut. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, 2d Art., is relieved from the operation of so much of par. 2, S. O. 68, March 24, 1897, as requires him to report for duty at the U. S. M. A., Aug. 20, 1897. (H. Q. A., April 13.)

1st Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, 9th Cav., will be relieved from duty with the 3d Cav., and will then proceed to join his troop. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. (H. Q. A., April 13.)

1st Lieut. C. A. Hedekin, 3d Cav., will proceed at once to St. Louis, Mo., and report to Maj. Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., for duty pertaining to the relief of sufferers from the Western flood. (Jefferson Barracks, April 13.)

The following transfers are made: Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Campbell, now at Fort Clark, Tex., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Frank H. Russell, who goes to Fort Clark, Tex. (H. Q. A., April 13.)

Commy. Sergt. James Collins (appointed April 12, 1897, from Sergeant Major, 20th Infantry), now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will be sent to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty. (H. Q. A., April 14.)

Maj. H. S. Kilbourne, from Fort Clark to Madison Barracks. (H. Q. A., April 15.)

Leave for four months is granted Capt. F. R. Claggett, 23d Inf. (H. Q. A., April 15.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. W. F. Davis, 1st Cav., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., April 15.)

Maj. Charles Smart, Surg., ordered to Fort Sill, to accompany Troop E, 1st Cav., on practice march, for the purpose of making thorough test of emergency ration. (H. Q. A., April 15.)

Col. G. L. Gillespie, C. E., detailed as member of Light-house Board, to relieve Gen. John M. Wilson. (H. Q. A., April 15.)

The leave granted Capt. William Auman, 13th Inf., is extended 15 days. (H. Q. A., April 15.)

Capt. William Crozier, to temporary duty at Watertown Arsenal. (H. Q. A., April 15.)

Capt. J. D. Glennan, Asst. Surg., detached from Fort Sill and ordered to Fort Clark, Texas. (H. Q. A., April 15.)

WEST POINT.

West Point, April 14, 1897.

An informal hop was given by the bachelor officers of the post Thursday evening, April 8. A cadet concert was held on Saturday evening.

A. J. Corlieset, U. S. N., and Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, Ord., the latter a guest of Lieut. Echols, have been among other recent visitors.

The first ball game of the season will occur on Saturday afternoon, April 17, between the cadet team and the Lafayette College baseball nine. The other dates are as follows: Harvard, May 1; Union, May 8; Wesleyan, May 15; Trinity, May 22; 7th Regiment, May 29.

The cadets' Easter hop will take place on Saturday, April 24.

It is expected that the Battle Monument will be unveiled on May 31.

Capt. J. B. Beilinger, of West Point, in a detachment order, announcing the death, March 28, of Pvt. Bernard Garvey, detachment of Army service men, Q. M. D., says: "Pvt. Garvey would have been able to enter into honorable retirement on Oct. 11, 1897, after having served his country for thirty years. During this time he won the esteem and confidence of all with whom he had served, being trusted and respected by officers and men alike." The long and honorable service of the deceased on the Pacific Coast, in New York Harbor and elsewhere is well known to the "Army and Navy Journal."

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Fort Douglas, Utah, April 10, 1897.

Capt. Crane, Lieut. Dashiell and Lieut. Gurney were detailed last week to formulate a plan for practicable work in gymnastic exercises for the enlisted men. It is the intention to pursue a more systematic course of athletic training than has heretofore been carried out.

On Friday evening the officers gave a delightful informal hop in the post hall. Several of the city's 400 were up to enjoy the dancing. One of the most enjoyable dinner parties that have been given at the post was the one by Maj. and Mrs. Girard on Thursday evening. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Augustine, Miss Barlow, Lieut. and Mrs. Keene and Mr. Max Smith. Another delightful dinner was the one given by Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson on Saturday evening to Capt. and Mrs. Leavell, Lieut. and Mrs. Keene, Mrs. Cabaniss and Lieut. Cartwright.

The soldiers are making active preparations for the coming baseball season. Several nines are being organized, and it is their intention to have one of the finest teams in the State.

The regimental band gave its first concert out of doors last Sunday afternoon. The weather has been so very bad here since last fall that the concerts have all been held in the post hall.

Last week Capt. Lavell gave a reception to the officers of the regiment in the Officers' Club rooms, in honor of his promotion to Captain. Capt. Wygant is expecting his two sons to visit him in a few days.

Last week Mrs. Beecher, the noted lecturer, who has given so many interesting addresses in the city, was entertained by Mrs. Dr. Girard. Many of the officers and ladies paid their respects and the regimental band tendered a complimentary concert in Mrs. Beecher's honor.

It is understood that Col. Alfred Buck, the new Minister to Japan, has requested the War Department to establish an office of attaché at Tokio and to assign Maj. John L. Clem, Q. M., to fill it.

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The Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Madison avenue and
 Forty-fifth street, New York, has passed a resolution pro-
 viding that non-resident officers of the Army and Navy
 be invited to enjoy the privileges of the club house by
 presenting their card. They have a handsome club house
 in a fine location.

According to official information received here, Ger-
 many is reported to be the only one of the European pow-
 ers that is giving Turkey any encouragement in assuming
 a warlike attitude toward Greece, even Russia and Aus-
 tria being disposed to side with the other powers in
 easing Greece's position.

Hope that something may yet be done to save the
 Pribylov seal herd is revived by the President's selec-
 tion of Mr. John W. Foster and Mr. C. S. Hamlin as
 Commissioners to deal with Great Britain in this mat-
 ter. Both gentlemen are exceptionally well informed,
 and thorough supporters of the American view of seal
 protection.

A tentative step in the direction of arming cavalry with
 the lance has recently been taken by the British military
 authorities by changing the 21st Hussars into lancers,
 with probably more to follow. The weapon used is of
 tubular steel, ten feet long. Officers believe they will
 charge in battle with much more confidence, as well as
 execution, than in the old days of the saber.

The "Illustrazione Militare Italiana" has just devoted
 a special number to the restoration of standards to the
 Italian cavalry. These were suppressed in 1871 owing
 to the view then taken of cavalry service, but in De-
 cember last, upon the representation of General Pelloux
 that cavalry standards would have a right place on the
 field of battle, they were ordered to be restored. Since
 that time they have been presented to the regiments and
 been saluted with full honors.

No series of articles that "Scribner's" has published
 has attracted more comment from successful men than
 that on "The Conduct of Great Businesses." Letters are
 received every day in praise of the articles. The fourth
 in the series (May issue) on "The Working of a Bank,"
 by Charles D. Lanier, is one of the most effective, be-

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tra Bright Long Cut and Marburg Bros.' Cele-
brated Brand "Pickings."

cause the subject is so little known, even by business
 men. Great financiers have furnished the author with
 valuable information. The pictures are from famous
 New York bank buildings.

Sam Weller's anecdote of adding insult to injury in
 the case of a parrot by not only taking the bird away
 from his native land, but making him speak the English
 language afterward, is recalled to mind by a complaint
 from a soldier which reaches us this week that not only
 is he required, when orderly, to accompany the command-
 ing officer's daughter to market, he carrying a large mar-
 ket basket, but on a recent occasion, when turkeys had
 been purchased, actually had to carry them "with his best
 pants on." Woman's inhumanity to man does indeed
 make countless thousands boil over with rage.

The counsel of Commander D. W. Mullan, U. S. N.,
 has been granted permission to file a brief in answer to
 the findings of the court which tried their client at Pen-
 sacola, Fla., on the charge of drunkenness. The record
 and findings of the court has been on file in the Judge
 Advocate General's office for some time past. A brief
 of their contents has been made by the Judge Advocate
 General and submitted to Secretary Long for his action,
 pending which the counsel will present a brief submitting
 exceptions to the proceedings of the court, and it is be-
 lieved will submit new evidence which has been ob-
 tained. Comdr. Mullan is still in command of Pensacola
 Navy Yard, having held this office since last July.

The Japanese appear to have taken offense at the de-
 portation by the Hawaiian Government of a lot of Japa-
 nese coolies who had arrived in violation of the immigra-
 tion laws. The government of Japan has decided to
 send two warships to Hawaii, stopping meanwhile all
 emigration. The Japanese press is urging the govern-
 ment to take a firm attitude toward the Hawaiian and
 American governments. The American Consul General
 at Honolulu, Ellis Mills, calls special attention to the
 fact that the Japanese population is second, and that if
 the "peaceful invasion" continues at the same rate it
 has been increasing for the last three years, it will be
 only a matter of a year or two before the Japanese are
 the dominant power in the islands. The Marion is likely
 to be retained on the station instead of giving place to
 the Philadelphia, and the United States will have two
 warships at Honolulu.

The Plattsburg "Daily Press" of April 6 says: "Not-
 withstanding the inclemency of the weather, a good-sized
 audience was present at the meeting of the Plattsburg
 Institute last evening to listen to the paper on 'North
 Western Boundary Dispute with Great Britain,' by
 Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, U. S. A. Those who were present
 were certainly well repaid, as the paper was one of
 the most interesting and entertaining that has been read
 this season. The Captain's manner of treating the sub-
 ject, while full of historical facts, was so interspersed
 with interesting and amusing incidents, as to command
 the close attention of the audience from the very start.

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We at this day can hardly realize how near the two
 nations were to becoming involved in a war growing out
 of the disputed possession of the San Juan Islands, and
 Capt. Mahan's paper brought out these facts so vividly
 that all could understand them at a glance. We all
 hope we may hear from Capt. Mahan again."

All the London morning newspapers of April 9 contain
 long reviews of Capt. Mahan's new book about Lord
 Nelson and the English navy of his time. The work is
 a volume of about 900 pages, profusely illustrated with
 plans of battles, maps and photographic plates. It is a
 history of English sea power under Nelson rather than a
 mere life of that hero. The reviews are uniformly eulo-
 gistic. The "Times" says: "Capt. Mahan's work will
 become one of the greatest naval classics." It continues:
 "When it first became known that Capt. Mahan was en-
 gaged upon a life of Nelson, some misgiving might have
 been felt, without disparaging the genius of Capt. Ma-
 han, lest his rare qualities of analysis in the exposition
 of the influence of sea power in history should be found
 less equal in the very different and far harder task of the
 biography of the greatest historic seaman. These mis-
 givings have been silenced forever. The two masterly
 volumes have not only dealt adequately and most in-
 structively with the purely naval aspects of Nelson's ca-
 reer, but they have also drawn a convincing and inevi-
 table portrait of Nelson as a man. They do not merely
 explain him to his countrymen and the world as a heroic
 fighter, nor even as a consummate seaman, but they show
 how his martial merits were unique, incomparable, and
 supreme, and were really a counterpart and, in a large
 measure, an explanation of his grave personal faults.
 The luminous, masterly pages render every Englishman
 Capt. Mahan's debtor who cares to be true to the renown
 of his country and true to the glory of its heroes."

D. Appleton & Co. will publish at once in the Great
 Commanders Series a volume on General Grant. The
 author, General James Grant Wilson, has had excep-
 tional opportunities for a knowledge of General Grant's
 military career. An acquaintance begun at Cairo, in the
 summer of 1861, was continued for almost a quarter of
 a century. In addition to this, General Wilson has had
 the advantage of consulting a war diary containing many
 interesting conversations and incidents of his service
 under General Grant in the Vicksburg campaign and in
 the West.

The Macmillan Company has nearly ready a second
 series of Francis Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of Eng-
 lish Songs and Lyrics," which will include selections
 from Tennyson, Browning, Arnold, Clough, and other
 poets of the last half century.

The Messrs. Putnam's Sons issued last week a little
 pamphlet in paper covers (price 10 cents) entitled "Gov-
 ernors Island" (New York Harbor), written by Blanche
 Wilder Bellamy.

Ginn & Co. will publish early in May, in the Athe-
 neum Press Series, "Burke's Speech on Conciliation with
 America," edited, with an introduction and notes, by
 Prof. Hammond Lamont, of Brown University.

Maury, Tattall, Buchanan, Jones and Semmes,
 whose names appear at the end of the article "A Na-
 val Academy Graduates' Association," published last
 week, should have been referred to as ex-officers of our
 Navy who joined the Confederacy, not as graduates of
 the Naval Academy. They entered the Navy before the
 Academy was established. Franklin Buchanan was the
 first Superintendent of the Academy, but he was not a
 graduate. The sentence should have read: "Matthew F.
 Maury * * * and others" were ex-officers of our
 Navy. Tattall entered the service Jan. 1, 1812, and
 was a Captain when he resigned. Buchanan entered the
 Navy June 28, 1815, and was a Captain when he was
 "dismissed," May 22, 1861. Semmes entered April 1,
 1826, and was a Commander when he resigned, Feb. 15,
 1861. Catesby Ap. R. Jones entered June 18, 1836, and
 was a Lieutenant when he resigned, April 17, 1861.

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THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

The annual publication of the Military Information Division of the War Department concerning the organized militia of the United States states that the total authorized strength is 191,302, while the organized strength is 112,082, against 115,669. The decrease is not regarded as significant, as the falling off in most States which show a decrease is less than a hundred, while the States having the largest organized force exhibit considerable increase. The militia of New York numbers 13,242, against 12,901 last year; Pennsylvania, 8,250, against 7,958; Ohio, 6,229, as compared with 5,924; Illinois, 6,228, against 5,869; Massachusetts, 5,227, against 4,582. The organized strength is least (400) in Nevada, and greatest in New York, the average being nearly 2,200. Vermont is the only State that reports the organized strength the same as that authorized by law (800). Alaska and Indian Territory have no organized militia. The militia of the country represents a force of 1,383 Generals and General Staff Officers, 116 Engineers, 4,970 cavalry, 624 attached to heavy artillery, 4,569 attached to light batteries, 269 attached to machine gun batteries, 102,448 infantry, 41 bicyclists, 600 attached to signal corps, and 565 to hospital and ambulance corps. Twenty-nine States held encampments, with a percentage of attendance of the entire force varying from 14 per cent in Idaho to 98 per cent in Pennsylvania. The estimated number of men in the United States liable to military duty is 10,037,576.

There is a regularly organized hospital or ambulance corps in Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Utah.

Signal corps are reported as organized in Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Missouri, Nebraska and Wisconsin, though no regular organization has yet been effected. Bicycles are used in the District of Columbia, Connecticut, Louisiana, Ohio, Rhode Island and Utah. Homing pigeons have been experimented with in the District of Columbia and Ohio.

The appropriations made by the States for the maintenance of the militia the past year aggregate \$2,766,860.46, the average being about \$56,000. The largest regular annual State appropriation (\$448,000) is made by New York. This is \$48,000 more than the total Federal appropriation to all the States. Pennsylvania appropriates \$350,000. Only nominal amounts are appropriated by Arizona, Idaho and South Dakota, Arkansas, Nevada and Oklahoma make no appropriation whatever.

Two-thirds of the States militia are at present armed with the Springfield rifle and carbine, caliber .45, and most of the others will doubtless avail themselves of the recent act of Congress permitting the General Government to furnish Springfield rifles in good condition in exchange for inferior and obsolete arms. The condition of the rifles is far from good, and in many States is very bad. The Government is of the opinion that the Remington rifle, caliber .50, in use in New York, while good enough for street use and drills is unserviceable in the field, and recommends the Springfield .45 as preferable in all respects until the question of small arms, both as to type and caliber, has passed the experimental stage. The artillery in most of the States is obsolete and well-nigh useless. In the event of the militia being called to take the field, the greatest defect would be in the incompleteness of the equipment, which is deficient in every respect except uniforms.

The lamentable ignorance of the simplest field duties often displayed by both officers and men during periods

of encampments has induced greater attention to study and drill, with encouraging results. Thirty-one States have a prescribed course of instruction. Kansas appropriated \$1,000 for the instruction of officers. Lyceums, similar to those in the regular Army, are maintained in Pennsylvania and Utah. Target practice has been held in 33 States, the greatest interest and best results being displayed in Georgia, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and District of Columbia.

The recommendation is made for more intimate association with the regular troops, believing that if a company of each arm of the service, well equipped, were kept in joint camp with the regular troops for a protracted period, the militiamen would be taught by actual experience the essentials that they lack in equipment, organization and discipline. Great good would accrue if the State troops were to accompany the regular troops on practice marches, conforming, in all things, to the conditions of the regular service.

There is an interesting article in the London "Daily Graphic" on the late Captain McGiffen by "One Who Knew Him Well." The writer explains how it was that people came to regard the Captain first as the hero of the Yalu fight and its Admiral de facto, and then as "a bombastic liar." It appears that the part played by McGiffen as Staff Commander of the Chen Yuen was not particularly heroic, for he was told off to take the range and make himself generally useful, which he did till incapacitated by the wounds that have since led to his death. How he received these wounds he had no very clear knowledge, and the story about the gun fired across the fore-castle with many other similar yarns appear to have been originated, or perhaps it would be better to say invented, by American reporters. Mr. Jane tells us, too, how it came about that the plain statement of McGiffen's experiences, which it was originally intended to publish in "Per Mare," became extended into the outrageous fiction which was one of the most delightful features of that humorous skit. This story was quoted in a number of papers without any reference to its comic nature, and the paper which McGiffen in all seriousness contributed to the "Century" was not accepted in its place. "That blessed article," he wrote, "is being quoted quite seriously all over the place, and now if I make a truthful statement about the battle people suspect me of lying." And so what Mr. Jane calls "the McGiffen legend" was the cause of much correspondence in various parts of the world, some people going to the length of asserting that the Captain had never been at the Yalu at all, that he had run away when there, that he had been under arrest for mutiny during the fight, that he came out of it unwounded, and much more of the same sort. Mr. Jane concludes his notice: "And now he is dead I think that he was a brave man; he was certainly not a bombastic one, though circumstances did their best to pass him off as such. And whatever he may have seemed to those who knew him but casually, McGiffen's heart was in the right place, and there are none who were intimate with the man but will feel more than a passing regret for his death."

The London "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "The Indian papers deal with the experience gained with the use of cordite in India during the past two or three years. On the whole, the results appear very favorable, whether the keeping properties of the explosive are considered or its ballistic results. One great advantage of cordite appears to be the low pressures with which high velocities are attained. This reduces the strain on the breech block and renders extraction of the fired cartridge easy. In fact, in 3,000,000 rounds fired from the Lee-Metford at Aldershot, there was not a single failure to extract. Exhaustive trials made for the United States Government in 1893 with nine different makes of powder, including the French B. N. and the Wetteren make, showed that the Leonard powder, which is said to be very similar to cordite, was far superior to its competitors. According to the 'Pioneer,' most excellent small arm practice has been made at the different rifle meetings in India. Cartridges soaked for days in water, and fired undried, gave seven bull's eyes, one magpie, and an outer at 500 yards out of ten shots, there being one misfire, which was possibly due to the cap. Another charge made against the powder is to the effect that the heat generated is excessive—sufficiently so to prevent full advantage being taken of the magazine principle. On this head it is, on the other hand, affirmed that sixty rounds can be fired in 1 minute and 50 seconds without injuring the rifle in any way, and that it could still be held without difficulty by means of the handguard. As regards keeping qualities, it is pointed out that during the Chitral campaign large numbers of cartridges were dropped on the slopes of the Malakand Pass, and were picked up two months afterwards, having been exposed in the meantime to extremes both of heat and cold, in addition to rain. When tested afterwards they were found absolutely unaffected by their exposure, and gave results equal to new cartridges."

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who has charge of matters pertaining to the Naval Militia, has communicated with the several organizations, and requested their views on the question of joint encampments during the coming summer. The proposition has been advanced to have the militia of the New England States at some convenient point to be selected; those of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania to form a camp together, the Southern States to carry out a similar programme, the Lake States to do likewise, and the Pacific slope organizations also to combine. The joint camp on Gardiner's Island, N. Y., last summer was productive of

excellent results, and the Navy Department is of the opinion that the advantages of such camps are so great that the plan should be adopted by the militia of the whole country. Navy officials say that if the joint camp idea is adopted it will be possible to distribute the North Atlantic squadron more effectively, and to give the men instruction not only on the larger vessels but on torpedo boats. The instruction of the men this summer will be preliminary to the general scheme which Secretary Long has in mind of making the militia a reserve to be employed in manning ships which it is proposed to place in ordinary, and which will be given a spin at sea every month, so as to keep them in efficient order. The reserve could be used to fill up vacancies in the crew which will be assigned to each ship so treated.

Rear Admiral Harris was called to account in Parliament for violating Navy regulations by giving information connected with the Cretan bombardment to the correspondent of the London "Times." The Admiral's offense consisted in a statement made with the concurrence of the Admirals representing the other Powers, to correct a current misapprehension. In deciding upon the case the First Lord, Mr. Goschen, says: "I do not think that Admiral Harris has done anything whatever against the spirit of the regulations. * * * This is not information concerning secrets of the service, and there is nothing in his action which at all contravenes that question of discipline which, I believe, is at the bottom of the regulations." The Navy regulation in question "article 682," does not prevent criticism of the Admiralty, though if strictly construed it would close the door entirely to the discussion of naval matters by officers of the service. It is suggested that it is somewhat anomalous that Lord C. Beresford should at one period be absolutely free to criticise the administration of the Navy from his seat in Parliament, while at another period he is effectually muzzled for three years.

The Ambassador of the United States at Rome, Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, is returning to America after an absence of three years. The first Ambassador of the United States to Italy, Mr. MacVeagh, has filled the mission with a brilliancy not common even among diplomats of his high rank, and the Embassy has been, perhaps, the gayest in Rome. The past season is said to have been especially brilliant; several balls have been given at the Embassy, and the last was honored by their Majesties, the King and Queen of Italy, probably the first time in our history that a reigning European sovereign has been "in America," excepting the recent visit of condolence paid by the Emperor of Germany. Shortly before Mr. MacVeagh's departure the King and Queen of Italy gave a dinner at the Quirinal, at which were present the Ambassador and Mrs. MacVeagh, Captain Scriven, the military attaché, and Mrs. Scriven, and Mr. Lars Anderson, Secretary of Embassy.

According to a series of marching experiments made by the students of the Friedrich-Wilhelm Institute, wearing the uniform of the German soldier and carrying the regulation arms and accoutrements, it would appear that the maximum weight to be carried by the average soldier, if he is expected to march 15 to 20 miles daily, is about 27 kilograms (the kilogram equals 2 pounds 3/4 ounces). But according to physiological researches in Austria, which are referred to in his work on hygiene by the principal medical officer of the 2d Austrian Army Corps, a man cannot carry more than one-third of his weight if he is to preserve freedom of movement and be something more than a mere carrier. The average weight of a soldier in European armies being about 60 kilograms (132 pounds), it would follow from this that his total burden should not exceed 20 kilos, or 44 pounds.

A new helmet has been served out, by way of experiment, to several regiments of the German Army. It is very light, being made of aluminum, and is bronzed, in order to obviate the drawbacks which might arise from a bright metal head-dress. Germany has already tried aluminum horse shoes, buckles, and accoutrements, with a view to lightening the weight which the soldier must carry. For horseshoes it has been found too soft, but in other respects it has answered well. There is one drawback which had not been foreseen, namely, that when exposed to the influence of the sun aluminum will store up heat to a remarkable degree, eventually becoming so hot as to blister the skin. Whether bronzing will obviate this defect remains to be seen.

In a campaign, the French soldier, writes Col. Girard, carried 28 1/2 kilos. Till recently the German infantryman carried as much as 31 1/2, but as the result of repeated modifications he has been relieved of no less than 7 kilos. For instance, in August, 1893, the water bottle with its leather case was replaced by a bottle and goblet of aluminum. In January, 1894, the aluminum cooking pot was adopted. Aluminum was substituted wherever possible for other metals, and thus the weight borne by the German infantryman has been reduced to 24 1/2 kilos, or nearly 9 pounds less than that of the French fantassin.

M. Lickroy, the former Minister of Marine, notified the naval committee of the French Chamber of Deputies April 8 of his intention to transform into a substitute bill his amendment asking for a naval grant of 200,000,000 francs. He said the chamber ought to vote the whole sum, although the expenditure might be spread over a period of four years. The bill proposes to establish naval docks at Saigon, capital of French Cochinchina; Diego Suarez, near the northern extremity of the Island of Madagascar; Ajaccio, the capital of Corsica, Potor Vecchio, Corsica, and the French Pacific ports.

THE NEW JAPANESE BATTLESHIPS.

(From the London Engineer.)

It may not be known to all readers of "The Engineer" that it is within the lifetime of the present generation, or the last quarter of a century, that the Empire of Japan—the "Island Kingdom"—has placed itself, by the marvelous energy of its rulers and people, well within the first ranks of the Great Powers of the civilized world; that prior to the year 1875 none of the fighting ships which now constitute its admirably organized navy had any existence; and that even now it does not possess within that navy, until completed, a vessel of the type known to European nations as a "battleship."

To Japan, therefore, whose empire consists of upward of a thousand islands, and whose position in the Pacific is analogous to our own in Europe, superiority over her enemies on the seas in war would become a first consideration, and to this end her rulers have for years past strained every resource and availed themselves of every possible help—by the European education of her officers in naval and other matters—to enable a strong navy to be created.

In view of this purpose the Japanese Government originated an inquiry some thirteen years ago—through Adm. Ito, the commander of the Japanese fleet in the late war with China—for the construction of two powerful armor-clads of a type similar to, but an improvement upon, our own Collingwood—of the Admiral class—as the vessels were to carry a heavy armament. A commission was subsequently appointed, composed of two Japanese naval officers—Capt. Iwano, Naval Attaché to the Imperial Japanese Legation, and Lieut. Yamanouchi—and two members of the Naval Construction Department, Comdrs. Miyabara and Takayama, the former of whom received his technical training in our own Naval College, at Greenwich, and the latter at the Polytechnic School, in France. This commission visited the most important shipbuilding establishments in this country, on the Continent, and in America, the results of its inquiries and report being that it was at length decided to place the orders for the building of both vessels in this country.

The vessel built by the Thames Iron Works Company was successfully launched from their shipyard at Blackwall on the 31st of last March, and named the Fuji—or the Peerless—the original intention to name her the Fuji Yama, after a celebrated mountain in Japan, having been abandoned. The Fuji is, without exception, the largest and finest warship ever built on the Thames. She is an improvement upon the Admiral class of the British navy, having an additional deck forward and aft of the citadel, giving 8 feet more height of freeboard and providing excellent quarters for officers and crew well above water. The principal dimensions of this ship are as follows: Length between perpendiculars, 374 feet; length over all, 406 feet 6 inches; moulded breadth, 73 feet; depth to top of keel plate, 44 feet 9 inches; mean water draught, 26 feet 3 inches, and displacement, 12,450 tons.

The armament of the Fuji, the whole of which has been supplied by Messrs. Sir W. Armstrong & Co., of Elswick, consists of two 12-inch breech-loading 49-ton wire guns, 40 calibers in length, in each barbet; six 6-inch quick-firing guns, three on each side, also 40 calibers long, on the upper deck, protected by heavy steel shields; four 6-inch similar guns, two on each side in casemates, protected with 6-inch nickel-steel armor, on the main deck; twenty 3-pounder Hotchkiss quick-firing guns distributed on main deck, bulwarks and bridges, and four similar 2½-pounder guns placed in the tops. The 12-inch, or barbet guns, the height of whose muzzles above the load water line is 25 feet, have an arc of fire of 240 degrees; the two forward and two aft 6-inch guns of 15 degrees, or 90 degrees before and 60 degrees abaft the beam; and the two 6-inch guns amidships an arc of 120 degrees, or 60 degrees before and 60 degrees abaft the beam. The casemates for the 6-inch guns in the battery are made water-tight with hinged doors, and have 6-inch nickel armor on their fronts and 2-inch steel plating at their backs, giving great protection to the gun crew from splinters or other debris.

In addition to the gun armament, there are five 18-inch torpedo tubes, one above water and four submerged. The ammunition for serving the guns in the barbettes, battery, etc., is stored in magazines and shell rooms located on the platform deck in the lower part of the ship, forward of the boiler rooms and aft of the engine rooms. Vertical armored hoists or shafts lead up from them to the interior of the barbettes at the rear or breech ends of the heavy guns, and connecting these hoists at the level of the lower deck and on either side of the ship are ammunition passages—with separate hoists—for serving with ammunition the 6-inch guns in the battery on the main and upper decks. The propelling machinery consists of two independent sets—in separate engine rooms—of three cylinder triple-expansion screw engines. They are designed to develop 14,000 indicated horse-power on trial with moderate forced draught to the boilers, which are of the ordinary cylindrical marine type, ten in number, single-ended, each having four rooms. The coal bunker capacity provided in the ship is equal to 1,200 tons, but at her normal load draught 700 tons only are carried. The coal protection in the side bunkers, which extend the whole length of the machinery space, averages about 10 feet in thickness.

Accommodation for the executive officers of the Fuji, which is intended for a flagship, is provided on the main deck, the Admiral's quarters being at the extreme after end, his saloon, which is a spacious apartment—30 feet athwartships by 15 feet fore and aft—looking out on to the stern gallery or walk. Forward of this saloon are the ward and dining rooms, the latter being 25 feet fore and aft, and 34 feet broad; and still further forward, on either side of the ship, are the officers' cabins. In connection with the fitting of these apartments, and in consequence of the disastrous effects of shell fire from machine guns, as evidenced in the late war with China, all woodwork is substituted, wherever possible, by steel or other metal. The bulkheads dividing the officers' cabins are of corrugated galvanized sheet steel, the panelling being japanned in colors, which was done by native artists. The crew are berthed in the fore part of the ship, there being mess accommodation for the entire ship's company—about 600 men—at one sitting.

The Fuji has two military masts with two tops each, the lower ones being for fighting purposes, and the upper ones for searchlights and signaling. She has also two funnels. The masts are fitted with steel derricks for lifting in and out the heavy boats. Thirteen boats in all will be carried, and will include two 56-foot torpedo vidette boats of British Admiralty type, a 42-foot steam launch, a 30-foot steam pinnace, two 30-foot cutters, a 28-foot life cutter, a 30-foot and a 27-foot gig, with a 27-foot lifeboat, a dingy and a Balsa life raft. The vidette boats are fitted to carry two fish torpedoes in dropping gear, and a 2½-pounder Hotchkiss gun in the bow. The 42-foot launch, the 32-foot pinnace, and each of the 30-foot cutters, also carry a 2½-pounder Hotchkiss gun in the bow.

WHEN OUR NAVY.

(From "Our Dumb Animals.")

Many years ago, when our Navy had a station on the African Coast, the natives were in the habit of bringing off parrots for sale. They were very pretty birds, of a soft gray color, enlivened by touches of red, and their price was a bit of tobacco, a piece of soap, or half a dozen brass rings—a trifle in fact. The sailors bought a lot of them and taught them nautical terms.

On morning inspections, while the men were at the guns, the parrots in their cages were on the gundeck. The captain had a habit of clearing his throat before he gave an order, "Ahem! Starboard, fire!—Port, fire."

Before he could fairly deliver it, the parrots would call out:

"Ahem! Starboard, fire!—Port, fire!"

And so it went on with other orders; the birds took them up instantly, to the great amusement of the captain, officers and men.

I was one day performing some duty on deck when one of the parrots lighted on my hand. Intent on my affairs I threw it off more roughly than I was aware, and it fell rather heavily on the deck. The owner picked it up and caressed it, saying, "The Master doesn't like parrots, does he?" After that the bird always called me "Master" whenever he saw me.

We brought the ship into Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on our return home. Not long after I was walking down Tremont street, Boston, at an hour when it was filled with people, and heard a cry, "Master! Master!" and turning in the direction of the voice I found myself opposite a bird-shop, in the doorway of which hung an African parrot. I went over and asked the proprietor where he found it. He told me he had bought it about three months before of a sailor just returned from the coast of Africa. By this I recognized my old acquaintance and stopped some time, going over the "talkee-talkie" it had been familiar with on board ship, and apparently making it very happy.

The bird had known me from the thousands passing the door.

NAVAL OFFICER.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

APRIL 8.—2d Asst. Engr. M. W. Thompson, granted 30 days' leave.

APRIL 9.—1st Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, ordered to resume duties on McLane.

2d Lieut. J. L. Davis, detached from the Morrill and placed on waiting orders.

1st Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth, ordered to proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and to report, in person, to U. S. Attorney.

APRIL 10.—Capt. F. M. Munger, assigned to the command of the Revenue steamer Grant.

APRIL 11.—Sunday.

APRIL 12.—Capt. R. M. Clark, detached from the Crawford and assigned to construction duty at Boston, Mass.

3d Lieut. F. C. Billard, ordered to the Corwin.

Chief Engr. J. E. Jeffries, assigned to construction duty in connection with steamers Nos. 4 and 5, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Commanding officer of the Revenue steamer Corwin ordered to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., with his command, arriving at that place not later than the 25th inst.

Commanding officer of the Revenue steamer Johnson ordered to proceed, with his command, to Cleveland, Ohio.

APRIL 13.—1st Lieut. J. B. Butt, assigned to the command of the Revenue steamer Golden Gate.

Chief Engr. J. A. Doyle, ordered to temporary duty on the Golden Gate.

1st Asst. Engr. H. N. Wood, detached from the Grant and ordered to the Bear.

APRIL 14.—Capt. Russell Glover, J. W. Congdon, Engr-in-Chief J. W. Collins, 1st Lieut. D. P. Foley, Chief Engr. F. B. Randall and 1st Asst. Engr. W. E. Maccoun, constituted a board to witness and report on the trial trip of the steamer McCulloch, to take place at Philadelphia about the 25th inst.

The following officers registered at the Department during the past week: Cadet Henry Ulke, Jr., Capt. L. N. Stodder and S. E. Maguire, 1st Lieut. C. H. McLellan, 2d Lieut. C. E. Johnston, Capt. R. M. Clark, 3d Lieut. F. C. Billard and 2d Asst. Engr. H. D. Glover.

A telegram to Capt. Shoemaker announces the death of 1st Asst. Engr. Eugene Vallat, Jr., at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 8th inst. Asst. Engr. Vallat entered the Revenue Cutter Service in July, 1888, and was promoted to 1st Assistant in October, 1895. Though in poor health for the past year he remained constantly on duty. His sterling qualities of head and heart have gained for him the regard and affection of many friends in and out of the service, who will sincerely mourn his death. Mr. Vallat leaves a wife and baby daughter.

ANNAPOLIS.

U. S. Naval Academy, April 14, 1897.

A game of baseball between the second and fourth divisions was played last Saturday. The game was exciting throughout. When the fourth division came to bat in the last half of the ninth inning the score was 11 to 7 against them, but they batted out five runs, winning by a score of 12 to 11.

A race between sailing launches took place last Saturday, which was won by the third division launch, sailed by Cadet Nelson. On Saturday this week will be a divisional race between cutters under oars.

Last Thursday afternoon the Dolphin arrived here, having on board President and Mrs. McKinley. Saturday morning the President came ashore, the battalion being paraded to receive him. The President inspected the battalion, after which it passed in review before him. President McKinley left that same morning for Washington. While here he took a great interest in aquatic sports, being especially interested in the crew.

This statement has been issued by Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn in regard to condition of work on vessels building: degree of completion April 1, 1897: Iowa, 94 per cent.; Kearsarge, 24; Kentucky, 25; Illinois, 54; Alabama, 5; Wisconsin, 2; Nashville, 98; Wilmington, 98; Helena, 98; Gunboats No. 10, 90; No. 11, 98; No. 12, 98; No. 13, 80; No. 14, 90; No. 15, 90; Torpedo Boats No. 3, 89; No. 4, 83; No. 5, 73; No. 7, 0; No. 8, 71½; No. 9, 0; No. 10, 0; No. 11, 0; No. 12, 20; No. 13, 18; No. 14, 0; No. 15, 0; No. 16, 0; No. 17, 0; No. 18, 0; Submarine Torpedo Boat, 49; Steam Tug No. 5, Samoset, 85.

There are nuggets of sound sense in the remarks made by Mr. Charles H. Cramp before the Senate Committee on Commerce and reported in the "Journal" of this week. They will bear reading. It is quite time that Congress should take some action to encourage our mercantile marine.

THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 9.—Surge. J. W. Baker, detached from the Bennington, on relief, and ordered to wait orders.

Ensign L. H. Everhart, detached from the office of Naval Intelligence, and ordered to the Yorktown, per steamer, April 21.

Gaston De Paz Johnstone, appointed Acting Gunner from April 9.

APRIL 10.—Commo. A. Kautz, appointed president of retiring board, Washington, April 15.

Ensign W. Powelson, detached from the Cincinnati and ordered to the San Francisco as W. and D. Officer.

Ensign J. F. Hines, detached from the San Francisco, on relief, and ordered to the Cincinnati as W. & D. Officer.

Commo. C. S. Norton, detached as president of retiring board, April 15.

Ensign L. B. Jones, detached from the Cincinnati, and ordered to the Minneapolis.

Chief Engr. C. R. Roelker, appointed member Board of Inspection and Survey, April 13.

APRIL 12.—Carlos C. Van Leer, appointed pay clerk for the Alliance.

Pay Clerk H. S. Woods, appointed as pay clerk on the Alliance, is revoked.

Lieut. H. A. Bisham, detached from the Fern and ordered to the Raleigh, April 16.

H. M. Paul, appointed Professor of Mathematics, April 3, 1897.

APRIL 13.—Edgar H. Roberts, appointed Pay Clerk for the Marblehead April 15.

Pay Clerk M. A. Posey, appointment revoked April 15 and he is ordered to settle accounts.

Lieut. Comdr. C. O. Allibone, detached from the Columbia when she goes out of commission.

Lieut. Comdr. D. Delehanty, order to Columbia is revoked and he is placed on waiting orders.

Surge. M. H. Simons, order to Columbia is revoked and he is placed on waiting orders.

Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee, detached from command of Pacific Station on relief and ordered as President of Examining Board, Washington, D. C., June 15.

Capt. N. H. Farquhar, detached as President of Examining Board, Washington, D. C., May 30, and ordered to command Norfolk Yard June 1.

Rear Adm. J. N. Miller, detached from command of Boston Yard, May 5, and ordered to command Pacific Station.

Commo. H. L. Howison, to command Boston Yard May 5.

Rear Adm. G. Brown, detached from command of Norfolk Yard, June 1, and placed on waiting orders.

P. A. Engr. R. B. Higgins, detached from the Texas and ordered to Amphitrite.

P. A. Engr. E. M. Bennett, detached from Amphitrite and ordered to the Texas.

Chap. C. Q. Wright, ordered to the R. S. Franklin, April 19.

Lieut. N. Sargent, ordered to Bureau of Inspection and Survey April 15, and as recorder of board when Lieut. Staunton is detached.

Chief Engr. R. Potts, placed on retired list May 8.

Lieut. K. Rohrer, detached from the Katahdin when she is out of commission and ordered to guard duty at Washington Navy Yard, D. C.

The orders of Paym. J. A. Ring, Surgs. M. H. Simons and E. Z. Derr, Lieuts. W. H. Driggs and W. E. Sewell to the Columbia are revoked.

APRIL 14.—The following cadets have been detached from ships of the Navy and ordered to report at Annapolis for final graduation: From the Indiana, J. E. Walker, F. H. Brumby, K. M. Bennett and D. C. Merritt; from the Columbia, W. R. Cushman; from the Maine, W. R. Gherardi, H. V. Butler, A. J. Wadhams, E. H. Watson, O. S. Knepper and N. Mansfield; from the New York, A. T. Chester; from the Texas, W. Bagley, C. B. Barnes, J. C. Breckinridge; from the Amphitrite, D. M. Garrison; from the Raleigh, E. H. Dunn.

APRIL 16.—Henry N. Worts, appointed pay clerk at Puget Sound, April 20.

Prof. H. M. Paul, ordered to Naval Observatory.

P. A. Surg. E. S. Bogert, ordered from Navy Yard, New York, to Marine Rendezvous, New York.

Actg. Boatswain A. Whipkey, to the Vermont, April 19.

Boatswain C. E. Hawkins, from the Constellation, April 19, and placed on waiting orders.

Actg. Boatswain W. Brookes, from the Vermont to the Constellation, April 19.

Actg. Boatswain J. Dwyer, from Norfolk, Va., to the Iowa, April 19.

Mate R. Robinson, retired from April 15.

Chief Engr. J. H. Chasmar, from the San Francisco to the Cincinnati.

Ensign C. T. Jewell, from the Marblehead to the Michigan.

Ensign L. R. de Steigner, from the Katahdin to the Montgomery.

William G. Cassard, commissioned Chaplain April 3.

Lieut. G. P. Colvocoresses, to examination for promotion, at Washington, May 3.

Lieut. Comdr. D. Delehanty, to be ready for duty on the Texas.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS

Passed Asst. Surg. R. P. Crandall, U. S. N., of the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, was a guest of Lieut. Thos. C. Prince, U. S. M. C., at the Navy Yard. Capt. James H. Sands, U. S. N., at 1328 Nineteenth street N. W.

The naval court martial on the grounding of the iron-clad Gangut in Borkesund on Sept. 16 last has acquitted the commander, Post Captain Tikotsky, and the senior navigating officer, Staff Captain Scholtz, and found that the misleading character of existing charts was alone to blame. It is urged that an immediate survey of the Gulf of Finland should be undertaken in order to prevent similar accidents in the future. In 1895 the battleship Imperator Alexander II. grounded also through an error in the chart, and a like mishap befell the first-class cruiser Knyaz Pozharsky in 1893 and the Gerzog Edinburgsky in 1888. A telegram from Copenhagen states that the first trials in the Sound with the new ice cutter Nadzhny, intended for Vladivostok, took place on Feb. 19, and proved entirely successful.

Some interesting statistics having reference to recent maritime disasters have been compiled for "Engineering." During the past year 984 vessels of 708,459 tons were wrecked, lost, or burned, or were struck off the useful list. This is about an average result.

At the conclusion of the war with China Japan found herself possessed of forty-three serviceable vessels, with an aggregate displacement of 78,744 tons, independent of 26 torpedo boats, but including the Chin-Yen (ex-Chen-Yuen) and 9 other vessels, with a displacement of 15,055 tons, captured from China. In addition to these were the Fujiyama and Yoshima, ordered in England, and two cruisers (2,700 and 2,800 tons) and a dispatch vessel (1,800 tons) in hand in Japan. The new pro-

gramme includes 4 battleships, indicated as of 15,140 tons.

A strong effort was made by Admiral Gervais, and is being continued by his successor, to make the French Mediterranean Squadrons a school of larger tactics. From time to time the conditions of coast defense are elucidated, and the squadrons, at anchor or at sea, being attacked by torpedo boats, and then an experiment in distant signaling operations.

A Massachusetts Society of the Daughters of 1812 has been formed in Boston, Mass. Mrs. Nelson V. Titus was appointed president. The first work to be done by the society will be to endeavor to bring back to Boston the old frigate Constitution, now at Portsmouth. As it was built by Massachusetts men and launched from Constitution wharf, it is felt that it rightfully belongs there. A petition signed by Governor Wolcott and others is being circulated.

The Brazilian Government has accepted the invitation of the United States to send a warship to honor the memory of Gen. Grant at the dedication of his tomb, and the cruiser Benjamin Constant will proceed at once to New York harbor. The Mexicans will send their training ship Zaragoza.

No further tests of Russian armor manufactured in this country will be made at the Indian Head station, where two trials have already been conducted by American naval officers out of courtesy to the Russian naval service. The armor hereafter will be shipped in lots to Russia and a plate then selected for ballistic tests. If the lot is rejected the Russian Government or the contractors must bear the heavy expense of reshipping it to America and in forwarding another supply. No reason is assigned for the Russian officials preferring to make their own tests, but it is said they believe the tests as conducted at Indian Head are not sufficiently severe. They are the same, however, which the United States requires for its armor.

The recent explosion on the deck of the Russian battleship Sissoi Veliky, in which twenty-one men were killed, occurred, it will be remembered, while the two large 12-inch guns in the after turret were being fired. When the order to fire was given the breech of one of the guns was not quite closed, and the breech block was blown off, making an indentation more than 6 inches deep in the turret wall. Every man inside the turret was killed by the explosion, the sides of the turret were torn and battered, and the top—a mass of steel weighing about eighteen tons—was blown clean over the mainmast head. One-half of it then fell into the sea, and the other half on to the deck, between the funnels, crushing many more men as it did so, and leaving a scene of wreckage.

The Navy Department has received the reports of the Board of Inspection and Survey on the trial of the gunboats Helena and Wilmington. The reports state that the boats are well built and are in good condition except that there is a large number of minor things yet to be done on board. This work will be completed at once and the vessels will then be placed in commission. The board's reports state that the official speed made by the Helena was 15.4912 knots per hour, and that of the Wilmington 15.0756 knots per hour. The contract speed required to be obtained was 13 knots with a premium of \$20,000 per knot over that sum. The Helena, therefore, earned a bonus of \$49,812 and the Wilmington \$41,512.

The extent of the injuries sustained by the battleship Oregon is set forth in this dispatch received on Wednesday from Comdr. Whiting, commandant of the Puget Sound Naval Station:

"Oregon successfully docked at 12 a. m., 12th inst. Day high tides not sufficiently high to admit of docking with safety. Before entering the dock, while moored in the entrance channel, the ship grounded, slightly buckling several frames and dishing bottom plating in wake of forward turret fire room. The compartments in which floors and plating are damaged, are B 92 starboard, A 95 port, A 98 port, and A 92 port. Damage was not sufficiently serious to rupture plating or cause leaks. Detailed report will follow as soon as possible." A dispatch was received at the Department from the Union Iron Works agreeing to make repairs to the Oregon. Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn telegraphed to Naval Constructor Capps, who has charge of the docking of the Oregon and her cleaning, to make a full telegraphic report of the vessel's injuries.

The gunboat Nashville, which was constructed at Newport News, Va., was on April 9 given a preliminary run, and made 14½ knots, or 1½ knots more than the contract requires.

Items from the Mare Island Navy Yard, April 9, are: The shipfitters are busily engaged riveting the new bilge keels on the Ranger. The vessel will probably leave the dock next week, her place being taken by the Alert. Constr. Baxter has a force of men rushing work on the new ennisson. The Pensacola is being fitted out so as to make her an exceptionally comfortable training ship. Owing to lack of funds, she will not be ready till well along in the summer. Work on the Concord is being rapidly completed and the gunboat will be ready to go into commission next week. No work is being done on the Mohican, owing to shortness of funds. The ship smiths are making good progress on the ironwork for the masts of the gunboats Marietta and Wheeling. A small force is employed on the Baltimore. The number of men will be increased as soon as work on the Concord is completed.

The U. S. cruiser Brooklyn was successfully floated out of the dry dock at League Island Navy Yard April 14 and anchored in the Delaware River, where the finishing touches will be given. She was put in the dry dock early last February, to make good defects to her hull caused by striking the rocks in the Delaware. It is expected that the Brooklyn will be ready to make her maiden trip under the United States flag in a few days.

Advices from Montevideo, dated March 9, give details concerning a recent accident on the U. S. S. Yantic while at target practice in the La Plata River, whereby one man was killed and two injured by the premature discharge of a gun. It seems that one more shot was to have been fired from a 9-inch gun. On account of the narrowness of the Yantic and the smallness of the gun ports, it is necessary for the man loading the gun to lean out of the port, clasping one arm about the chase of the gun and working the sponge and the rammer with the other arm, partly exposing his body in front of the muzzle. The bore had been sponged out with the sponge, freshly dampened at the division tub in the rear of the gun, and the charge of eleven pounds of black powder had been rammed home by P. Murphy, a seaman, assisted by O. Germansen, another seaman, on the other side. C. Haydn, the coxswain, was holding his thumb on the vent, in order to prevent the air from reaching any lighted fragments of the previously exploded cartridge that might have remained in the chamber. Apparently none of the precautions extinguished the burning bits of cloth, for the cartridge exploded while Murphy was withdrawing the rammer, and he was blown overboard. No trace of him was found, although the boats were instantly lowered and search was made. Germansen lost one eye and the other was seriously injured,

and one arm was broken. Haydn's hand was badly burned by the blast from the vent, and the upper half port was shattered.

A Yokohama dispatch of April 17 says: "The Japanese cruiser Naniwa will sail from here on April 17 for Hawaii to protect Japanese subjects there."

The gunboat Vicksburg, under construction at Bath, Me., has been reported ready for trial. The Board of Inspection and Survey has been ordered to conduct the trial of the Annapolis on Wednesday next, April 21. Each of these vessels is well advanced, the Nashville being 97 per cent. completed; the Vicksburg and Annapolis, 98 per cent.

Rear Adm. Bunce, U. S. N., has appointed the following staff in connection with the Grant parade, April 27, on land: Capt. James H. Sands, of the Columbia, Chief of Brigade; Lieut. W. F. Fullam, Brigade Adjutant; Lieut. H. Phelps, of the Texas, Brigade Ordnance Officer; Lieut. F. J. Bennett, of the New York, Brigade Quartermaster; Surg. J. E. Gardner, of the Amphitrite, Brigade Medical Officer; Paymr. C. W. Littlefield, of the Maine, Brigade Commissary; Naval Cadets W. R. Gherardi, of the Maine, and C. L. Poor, of the New York, will be aides.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. M. Bunce. Address as noted under vessels. Rear Adm. M. Sicard is ordered to command on May 1.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted. Rear Adm. J. N. Miller will command, on June 15.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Address at San Francisco, Cal., care Navy Pay Office. On a cruise with apprentices. Her itinerary is: Leave Magdalena Bay, April 8; arrive Hilo, H. I., May 1; leave May 10; arrive Honolulu May 13; leave May 27; arrive Port Angeles June 28; leave July 8; arrive Seattle July 8; leave July 10; arrive Esquimaux July 10; leave July 12; arrive San Francisco July 19.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (n. a. s.) Address all mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay (n. a. s.) At Fort Monroe, Va.; to sail April 19 for New York to take part in naval parade, April 27.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold, (e. s.) Left Smyrna for Alexandria, to be docked. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (n. a. s.) Making surveys in Jiquilisco Bay, Salvador, and will return to San Francisco as soon as completed. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (n. a. s.) At Hong Kong, China.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.) At League Island, Pa.; repairs completed. Will be at New York April 27, to take part in naval parade. Address there.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (n. a. s.) Left Bahia, April 12, for Montevideo, en route to South Atlantic station, taking out stores for the Yantic and Lancaster. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) Left Naples, Italy, April 11 for Mersine. Has been ordered to return to U. S., and will be relieved by the Raleigh.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Will go out of commission at League Island about May 1, after taking part in naval parade at New York, April 27. Will sail for latter place April 19. Address New York.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter (n. a. s.) En route to United States. At Naples, Italy, April 12. Her next port will be Gibraltar. Address Navy Yard, New York.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover. Address Washington, D. C.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical school-ship of Massachusetts.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

ERIKSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher. New York Navy Yard. Address there.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) Was at Kingston, Jamaica, April 15, leave April 21; arrive Key West May 5, leave May 15; arrive Savannah May 20, leave May 27; arrive Gardiner's Bay June 10. Address Key West, Fla.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n. a. s.) At Fort Monroe, Va.; to sail for New York April 19, to take part in naval parade, April 27. Address New York. Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles ordered to command.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) At Tompkinsville, S. I. Address there. Will go to Navy Yard.

KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary (n. a. s.) At League Island, Pa., where she was ordered out of commission April 17.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Lieut. D. H. Mahan in temporary command (n. a. s.) At Chefoo, China. Comdr. J. F. Merry ordered to command, per steamer of April 10.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigbee (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va., to leave for New York April 19 to take part in naval parade there, April 27.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Horace Elmer (n. a. s.) At Palm Beach, Fla., April 12. Address Key

West, Fla. Seaman Samuel Graham was drowned on April 10 by the breaking of a davit while a boat was being lowered. Several men fell overboard, but all but Graham were saved.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (n. a. s.) At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rodgers (n. a. s.) Navy Yard, N. Y., where she will probably remain until about May 15. Address there.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. s.) At Mersine, Syria.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (n. a. s.) San Diego, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. To sail for San Pedro, April 17.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (n. a. s.) At Shanghai, China, to undergo some repairs.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (n. a. s.) At San Diego, Cal. Address there. To sail for San Pedro, April 17.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.) At Port Tampa, Fla. Address there.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) To leave Hampton Roads, Va., April 19, for New York, to take part in naval parade, April 27. Address New York.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Yokohama, Japan, April 19.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (n. a. s.) At Port Orchard, Wash. Secretary Long received a dispatch April 13 saying that just before the Oregon entered the dry dock at that place she ran ashore, bending her hull plates and frames and cracking the cement. She was successfully docked, and a board has examined the extent of her injuries, which are not believed to be serious. Address Brewerton, Washington.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood. Sailed from San Salito, Cal., March 31 for Hilo, H. I.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (n. a. s.) Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) En route to Honolulu. The Navy Department contemplates retaining the ship there until the Baltimore is made ready for commission, when she will be sent out as a relief.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds (n. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.) At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (n. a. s.) At Fort Monroe, Va. Address there. Has been ordered to the European station to relieve the Cincinnati, and will sail early in May for Gibraltar.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Clark in temporary command pending the arrival of Capt. C. V. Gridley, on May 3, to assume command. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School) New York. Address, care of Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. s.) (Flagship of the squadron.) At Smyrna, April 6.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.) On a cruise. Will arrive at Capes of Delaware about April 23. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I. Address there.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At Fort Monroe, Va.; to sail April 19 for New York to take part in naval parade. Address New York.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va.; to sail for New York April 19 to take part in the naval parade. Address New York.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Sebree (n. d.) Making surveys off Pacific coast of Mexico. Address San Diego, Cal. Was there April 9.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury. On patrol duty off Florida coast. Address Jacksonville, Fla.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Pickering (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (n. a. s.) At Shanghai April 16.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Miller (n. a. s.) Has been ordered to return home; will go to navy yard, Was at Montevideo April 2.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J.

Thomas J. Regan, of Newark, N. J., the contractor for the construction of the new post at Fort Hancock, N. J., has formally withdrawn from the work, leaving his bondsmen to carry out the contract, amounting to about \$300,000. Although the work has been under contract since Dec. 15 last, but little progress had been made, and as the time specified by the War Department for the completion of the buildings is Oct. 31, the representative of the bondsmen, Joseph M. Byrne, of Newark, assumed the contract and will push the work to an early completion. It has been delayed by bad weather, but there is no question, that it will be completed within the specified time.

The officers of the Artillery are greatly disturbed because none of the selections for General Officers come their way. If an infantry officer is promoted upon the retirement of General Wheaton, the list of General Officers will contain two officers promoted from the cavalry and seven from the infantry, none from the artillery. Nor is the prospect for the future more encouraging for the senior officers of artillery. William M. Graham will have ten officers of infantry and cavalry ahead of him on the relative list, but Colonel Graham retires next year. Then follow a dozen more Colonels of cavalry and infantry before we come to Royal T. Frank, the next artillery Colonel. The artillery officers go so far as to say that they feel humiliated at what they regard as a discrimination against them. The rule of seniority has been disregarded in favor of the other arms of the service, but never of the artillery, and General Coppinger was carried over the head not only of cavalry and infantry officers but of one artillery Colonel. The artillery should be increased and organized into a corps, with a Brigadier General at the head. Then the artillery would have a Brigadier General all to themselves.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. Charles H. Cramp, of the famous shipbuilding firm of Philadelphia, read the subjoined paper before a conference held in the committee room of the Senate Committee on Commerce on the 7th inst. It is a very interesting and important addition to the discussion of the means and methods required for the development of our merchant marine:

Mr. C. A. Griscom, chairman of the sub-Committee on the Merchant Marine.

Sir: We have to deal with real facts and actual conditions. The interests of ship owning and shipbuilding are identical, because no nation can successfully own ships that cannot successfully build them.

No nation can either build or own ships when, unprotected and unencouraged, it is brought in competition with other nations that are protected and encouraged. This is the existing condition of the ship owning and shipbuilding interests of the United States.

The resulting fact is that the enormous revenue represented by the freight and passenger tolls on our commerce and travel is constantly drained out of this country into British, German and French pockets, in the order named, but mainly British; while the vast industrial increment represented by the necessary shipbuilding inures almost wholly to Great Britain.

For this drain there is no recompense. It is sheer loss. It is the principal cause of our existing financial condition. So long as this drain continues, no tariff and no monetary policy can restore the national prosperity. Until we make some provision to keep at home some part at least of the three hundred and odd millions annually sucked out of this country by foreign ship owners and shipbuilders, no other legislation can bring good times back again. It is a constant stream of gold always flowing out.

The foreign ship owner who carries our over-sea commerce makes us pay the freight both ways. For our exports we get the foreign market price, less the freight. For our imports we pay the foreign market price, plus the freight.

No fine spun theory of any cloistered or collegiate doctrine can wipe out these facts.

The fact that so long as the freight is paid to a foreign ship owner, so long will it be a foreign profit on a foreign product, is fundamental and unanswerable. The English steamship is a foreign product, and its earnings, which we pay, are a foreign profit. No sane man will argue that a foreign profit on a foreign product can be a domestic benefit. Add to this the fact, equally important, that the carrier of commerce controls its exchanges and the condition of commercial, financial and industrial subjugation is complete. Such is our condition to-day.

Great Britain has many outlying colonies and dependencies. The greatest two are India and the United States.

She holds India by force of arms, whereby her control of that country costs her something. She has to pay something for her financial and commercial drainage of India.

She holds the United States by the folly of its own people, whereby her control of this country costs her nothing. She has to pay nothing for her financial and commercial drainage of the United States.

But the amount of her annual drainage of gold from the United States far exceeds that from India. Therefore, the United States is by far the most valuable of all the dependencies of Great Britain.

In the relation of England to India there is something pitiable because India is helpless. In the relation of the United States to England there is nothing that is not contemptible, because it is the willing servitude of a nation that could help herself if she would.

England is wide awake to these conditions, and keenly appreciates their priceless value to her. The United States blinks at them, half dazed, half asleep, insensible of their tremendous damage to her.

England, clearly seeing that, in this age more than ever before, ocean empire is world empire, strains every nerve to perpetuate her sea power, and exhausts her resources to double rivet the fetters which it fastens upon mankind.

Since 1885 England has expended \$517,000,000 for new ships of war and their armament. During eleven years she has built 38 first-class battleships, 3 second-class battleships, 9 armored cruisers, 20 first-class cruisers, 51 second-class cruisers, 33 third-class cruisers, 30 gunboats, 12 composite sloops and 74 torpedo destroyers, including the vessels authorized in the current year's programme. The aggregate is 270 vessels of 1,136,575 tons total displacement, 1,674,700 horse-power.

Of the navy England already had in 1885 there remain available 42 armored ships, 34 cruisers, 11 sloops, 19 gunboats, and 95 torpedo boats, which she is re-engining, rearming and otherwise modernizing as rapidly as she can. In personnel afloat she has augmented her force from 52,600 in 1885 to 100,500 in the estimates for 1897. In other words, England has doubled her navy in personnel and material and more than quadrupled it in warlike efficiency during eleven years of the profoundest peace the world ever saw.

Even greater exertions has England put forth in the augmentation of her merchant marine. During the calendar year 1896 she added 1,350,000 tons of new steel shipping to her merchant fleet, breaking up meantime 530,000 tons of old and obsolete shipping which could no longer be operated profitably; a net addition of 850,000 tons to the total of her merchant marine by the register, but a practical addition of the whole 1,350,000 tons, because the 530,000 tons broken up had done its work for her aggrandizement and simply passed through the scrap heap and the mills into the new tonnage.

No great fact can exist without a great reason.

In recent years Germany on a large scale and in a systematic way and this country on a small scale and in a spasmodic way have put forth efforts in the direction of sea power. England instantly takes alarm. To her the growth of any other sea power, even if its scope be comparatively small and its extent comparatively feeble, is a peril second only to none to the landing of an invading army in Kent.

England is determined that she shall be not only the supreme sea power, but also that except within limits set by herself there shall be no other sea power at all. She will tolerate the growth of any other sea power so far as the point at which it begins to effect her naval supremacy or dispute the ocean monopoly of her merchant marine.

The moment any other national aspiration toward sea power reaches that point England must be prepared to crush it. She will crush it by intrigue, by cajolery, by treaties, if she can. She will crush it by preponderating force if she must.

Ever since two first-class American ships were put in the transatlantic trade under American management every device of foul play that selfish ingenuity can invent and every resort that unscrupulous rivalry can suggest have been exhausted by the English press and the English administration to defame and discredit them.

English officials abroad, from Ministers and Consuls down, industriously reproduce in the newspapers of

Japan, China, Chili, Argentine and Brazil the misstatements of the English press about American vessels.

The British Postoffice delays the American mails for days in the slower ships of the Cunard line rather than send so much as one letter by the American line. Our Postoffice responds by liberal allotments of its European mails to all the British lines.

The result of all this is that while this country has never known such industrial stagnation and such financial distress, England has never known such industrial activity and financial prosperity as now.

Does it not occur to men who look the least bit below the surface that the warfare for ocean empire and the strife for commanding sea power which England forces upon the rest of mankind have reached a stage so acute that her prosperity unalterably means the misery of everybody else, and that everybody's loss is inevitably her gain?

What is the response of the United States to this tremendous exertion of English energy and resource to the aggrandizement of her sea power?

To the English estimates for the current year for further increase of her navy amounting to eleven millions nine hundred and five thousand pounds sterling (£11,905,000), say, \$57,334,500 and a programme involving 108 new ships in all stages between laying down and completion, the United States responds by a sudden halt in even the comparatively feeble programme fitfully pursued since 1885, and a flat collapse of the policy of the new navy as a whole.

To the 1,350,000 tons of new merchant shipping built by England during the past year what will be the response of the United States?

Now the future lies wholly in the hands of Congress. From that quarter comes no sign. A tariff bill framed to produce revenue, and at the same time promote and encourage American industries, is to be passed. To greater or less extent this tariff is calculated to promote and encourage every American industry but two—ship owning and shipbuilding.

As I have already said, this ceaseless ebb of gold without compensation is the tribute this country pays to England, and it is paid through English ship owners. The United States has never been able to get any of it back except by borrowing it on bonds. England is keenly alive to these great economic facts and their results. Is the United States to be forever blind to them and their significance? These are the questions which confront us.

CHAS. H. CRAMP.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Greece in its physical configuration has often been compared to a series of strongly-barred chambers which it is difficult to get into, and still more difficult to get out of. Michelet says, "The configuration of Greece is like that of a trap with three bottoms. Whoso enters is caught, first in Macedonia, then in Thessaly, afterwards between Thermopylae, and the Isthmus 'L'Armée Teritoriale conjectures that if the Turks enter this three-bottomed trap, they will, notwithstanding their great numerical superiority, leave more than one battery and one battalion behind them."

General Von der Goltz, who left Turkey in 1865, after spending some years in reorganizing the Turkish Army, says of it: "Some remarkable elements enter into the constitution of the Turkish Army. Many of the officers are highly instructed, a fact arising from the absence of practical exercises. They were consequently free to devote their time to study, and could follow the various military publications brought out. Hence, technically, the Turkish officers are competent to an extent of which Europe is not aware. On the other hand, however, there are no limitations of age in the Turkish Army, a great number of very old generals are to be found on its staff. As for the troops, they are excellent. The Turk is a soldier at heart, and has great reliance on his officers, while his courage is inflamed by the religious faith of Islamism. To be really formidable, however, the Ottoman forces should be exercised in shooting. In spite of all my efforts, I was unable to succeed in having the troops practiced in the use of their arms, as is done by the armies of other countries. At Constantinople, the regiments never shot at all, and any attempts that were made in the provinces to do a little shooting were altogether insufficient. The regulations in vigor for the Ottoman infantry are a mixture of those of the armies of France and Germany, for the artillery German regulations have been copied, while for the cavalry a mixture of the cavalry regulations of the Austrian and German armies has been adopted."

The Turkish Government has been able during the recent crisis, it is said, to place an army of nearly 80,000 men on the Thessalian frontiers of Greece. This shows that Turkey is a power not altogether to be despised.

None but Mussulmans are admitted to the Turkish Army, and they furnish a recruiting population of 14,000,000. The contingents of the regular army are, then, able to place in line 300,000 combatants, and the irregular army can dispose of the same number, forming a disciplined, sober, well-seasoned force of 600,000 men, who, on the field of battle, fight for their religion as well as for their country. So pronounced is the religious character of the Turkish troops that the irregulars are assembled at the different mosques, where they receive their instructions, coupled with advice from the grey-heads of the villages, and exhortation from the Moulvis.

A GRIM PRACTICAL JOKE.

(Specially Written for "Army News.")

When the troopship H. M. S. Malabar sailed from Portsmouth on the 30th of September, 188—, there was a certain amount of disappointment among many of the passengers on account of there being no band on board. This was due to there being no regiment outward bound on that date, though there were as usual some seventeen hundred souls on board; they were made up of numerous drafts, of cavalry, artillery and infantry—the usual mixed lot on their way to the East. Now the officer who commands the troops on these occasions is invariably the senior combatant military officer, even though he were only a captain, which is rare. This officer, if I remember aright, has the privilege of appointing one of the junior officers on board as his adjutant during the voyage, and on this occasion his choice of Cavendish was a very unfortunate one. Though this young gentleman would only be in a position of authority for about twenty-eight days, before the ship had reached Gibraltar, it was evident to all on board that his object was, under cover of smartness and efficiency, to make himself disliked by all whom he had to come across officially. If he had been equally impartial in his officiousness, it probably would not have been commented on so freely, but it was noticed that he was particularly down upon the harmless and quiet little second lieutenants, who were going out to join their corps.

Among the passengers on this occasion was one of the

smartest and most distinguished cavalry officers in the British army, also one of the best fellows in the world if taken the right way, but I should say the very last man to rub up the wrong way. His name, I think, was Cavendish, but he was better known by the name of "C." Now C. was in charge of a cavalry draft, and from the very commencement of the journey he took an intense dislike to Cavendish. When at last he found him interfering with one of his own officers he determined he would devise some way of giving exemplary punishment, something, as he said grimly, that Cavendish would remember to the end of his days.

On all Indian troopers, after the vessels have left Suez, it is the usual practice to rig up a large canvas or sail bath in the waist of the vessel overnight; when full of water it has the appearance of a miniature swimming bath; the object is partly to allow the younger officers to have a sort of spree in the water, and partly to relieve to some extent the run on the few bathrooms on board. I am describing this canvas bath at considerable length as it is intimately connected with the rest of my tale. C. having once devised a plot, lost no time in putting it into execution. He made arrangements with the officer who usually sat next to Cavendish, to stand him unlimited drinks both at and after dinner, on the pretext of an imaginary birthday, and he promised to stand the expense.

At about 2 A. M. a party of five, in pajamas and dominoes, stealthily entered Cavendish's cabin. He was immediately gagged, a pillow was passed over his head, and a solemn procession was formed from the horse boxes, up the ladder, through the saloon, on to the upper deck. Not a word had been spoken so far, scarcely a soul was about except the officer and men on watch, who were some considerable distance off. When the unfortunate victim was taken up the ladder immediately above the sail bath, a gruff voice partly subdued said: "Now then, boys, we've had about enough of his game; one—two—three—overboard." Cavendish's feelings while "en l'air" can be imagined better than described. The matter was never reported, but next day there was a marked improvement in his behavior, and this was kept up for the rest of the journey.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

In their report of the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service, the Senate Committee on Commerce say:

When the complement of officers (222) allowed by law (sec. 2749, Rev. Stat.) is full, there are no more than enough to meet the great and constantly increasing requirements of the service and the special demands upon the force. Unlike its kindred branches of the public service, the Army and Navy, all officers of the Revenue Cutter Service who are fit for duty are constantly in active service, and there is no respite or exemption, save in short leaves, granted only when the condition of the service will permit. Besides the officers regularly assigned to duty in connection with their own service, there are every year at least twelve officers on duty in connection with the Life-Saving Service, under the provisions of section 8 of the act of June 18, 1872.

As stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, 39 officers of this corps have been placed on a "permanent waiting orders list," and the vacancies thus created were filled in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 2, 1895. But it must be clearly apparent that without further legislation the service will soon, from natural causes, be again laboring under the same difficulty as before the passage of said act. It is also apparent that to make and keep this service efficient, and at the same time place it upon an equal footing with its kindred branches, the Army and Navy, further legislation is required. All the considerations and arguments which have led to the establishment of a retired list for the Army and Navy and the Marine Corps apply with equal, if not greater, force in behalf of the establishment of a similar list for the Revenue Cutter Service, and for the following among other reasons:

(1) That the Revenue Cutter Service, under the provisions of section 2752, Revised Statutes, is purely a technical service, in that no person not trained in the technical profession of the sea can hold a commission in the corps, and under regulations prescribed in conformity with the law referred to all officers are required to pass rigid professional examination for entrance and promotion.

(2) This service is a part of the armed force of the country. Its officers devote their lives to carrying out certain requirements of the public welfare. Its officers and men may be called upon at any time to peril their lives, even in the performance of their routine duties. The ordinary cruising grounds of the revenue cutters are near the coast, exposed to the dangers of treacherous currents, fog, storms, and other perils of the sea. A number of these vessels are detailed annually to cruise upon the coast during the most inclement season of the year, "to afford such aid to distressed navigators as the circumstances and their necessities may require." The performance of this duty involves much hardship and exposure. The results achieved show material assistance to commerce and the saving of hundreds of lives.

(3) The commissions of officers of the Revenue Cutter Service are of the same (life) tenure as those of the Army and Navy. There are living and borne upon the rolls of this service to-day officers who have held commissions from forty to sixty-five years. No officer has ever been dropped from the rolls for other than proven cause, such as bad conduct or failure to pass the required standard in professional examinations for status or promotion. The political affiliations of its personnel play no part in the Revenue Cutter Service, either for entrance or advancement. Officers enter this service, as they do in the Army and Navy, in the lowest grades, and work their way, through long years of service, by promotion (after examination) to the highest.

(4) While the Revenue Cutter Service is, under existing law, a part of the civil establishment, it is to-day, and has always been since the foundation of the Government, constantly regarded and treated as a part of the military force of the country. Its vessels are armed cruisers, officered by men bearing the commissions (under military titles) of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and manned by duly enlisted men; its officers and crews are uniformed in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Department; naval discipline and routine prevail on board of all its ships; the officers and crews are required to be proficient in naval drills and to possess a practical knowledge of the use of arms; all these things are military. The service is required by law not only to aid in the protection of the revenue, but to enforce nearly every statute affecting the maritime interests of the country. By acts of Congress the service is required to aid in the suppression of piracy, in the enforcement of the quarantine laws, and in preventing the violation of the neutrality laws, to suppress mutinies on board merchant vessels, and to use the armament of their ships and force on board, when necessary, to bring vessels to for examination.

(5) Under section 1492, Revised Statutes, officers of

the Revenue Cutter Service are invested with naval rank, and under the provisions of section 2757, Revised Statutes, the President may, by a simple order, require the service or any part of it to co-operate with the Navy. Such co-operation is not dependent upon a state of war, but may be ordered at any time. Such was the case during the past two years (1892-94), when several cutters served in the fleet, under the orders of a naval flag officer, in the Behring Sea.

EVENTS IN CRETE.

The intense interest with which Americans are inclined to look upon such a struggle as has been precipitated between Greece and the rest of Europe in Crete is stimulated by the baffling nature of the situation there, and the difficulty of obtaining accurate facts upon which to base any judgment of the merits of the conflict. The island is about the size of Cuba, and is for the most part mountainous, while the coast is everywhere abrupt, and deeply indented with bays and inlets. Upon each of these, since prehistoric times, towns have existed, some of which are now seaports of commercial importance. It is in these seaports for the most part that the Turks live, busy in trade and commerce; while the interior agricultural population mainly consists of the native Cretans, who are in reality Greeks—perhaps the truest Greeks of all—for Mount Ida was the fabled home of Zeus himself, and tourists visit his grave in a little cave near Canan. Thus a trade and social as well as a religious distinction has emphasized the natural enmity between the natives and their foreign conquerors, and it is no wonder that continual fighting has resulted. The period of raids upon villages, massacre, and destruction has been put an end to by the investment of the island by the fleets of the powers; but their influence really reaches no further than the range of their guns; and all of the island, except its sea-cliffs, is held by the Cretans and the few Greek soldiers sent to their aid.

These are commanded by Col. Vassos, who is a capable soldier, and has his enthusiastic patriots under excellent discipline. They now number about 10,000 men, well armed and supplied with ammunition, and having ample provisions for six months, by which time their large and carefully tended flocks of sheep and goats will have increased rather than diminished, and harvests will be ready to be gathered. On the other hand, the Mohammedans, who have been forced to flee to the sea-coast towns, are threatened with starvation, for food is exceedingly scarce and dear in the towns, and no means are left for supplying country produce. The narrow space between the Turkish defenses and Cretan lines was long ago left a burned and bloody desolation. Col. Vassos has orders to stay in Crete until the last moment, and is confident he can hold out indefinitely. He says that his 10,000 native soldiers are worth 50,000 strange troops, for they are acclimated, used to the ways and fare of the region, are befriended by the inhabitants, and familiar with every hill, pass, ravine, and path on the island; moreover, they are animated by an invincible enthusiasm and sense of right.—Harper's Weekly.

TUNNELING THE STRAIT OF MESSINA.

Engineering achievements and possibilities, from the modern point of view, are receiving an additional illustration in the case of the projected tunnel between the mainland of Italy and the island of Sicily, plans and details of which, in model, as executed by the Italian civil engineer de Johannis, have attracted much attention at the University of Padua. After thorough and careful studies of the Strait of Messina, its varying depths, the nature of the ground, and of all other conditions which might assist or interfere with such an undertaking, de Johannis decided that the beginning of the tunnel should be near San Giovanni di Sanitello, at the foot of the Aspromonte mountain range, the mouth on the other side to be located on the degli Inglesi plain. The entire tunnel will be nearly two miles long, and will consist in the main of two shafts of about 10,000 feet each, descending at a grade not exceeding 32 feet in each 1,000. Such a tunnel is thought preferable to a bridge that would involve such a great span and wind exposure.—Harper's "Round Table."

WHAT THE SPANISH LIBERALS WOULD DO.

"What would you do," I asked, "if you were to-morrow at the head of the Cabinet?"

"Give the Cubans their autonomy," he replied promptly, "and the United States all possible privileges and concession to protect their immense commercial interests."

Before taking leave of the statesman who had so frankly spoken to me I asked him this last question, a most important one:

"Can Spain long continue the Cuban war?"

A very sad expression came over the handsome, manly face of the ex-Minister. He shook his head for a moment, and then said, slowly:

"No, Spain cannot. It is materially impossible."

The above interview derives special importance from the fact that Senor Moret is one of the ablest, if not the ablest, of the statesmen and orators of Spain to-day. He is the only Spanish statesman bold enough to acknowledge that Cuba has been frightfully misgoverned, that the island cannot be conquered by arms, and that Spain cannot long continue the war.—A. R. de Guerville's interview with Senor Moret in the "Illustrated American."

EASTERTIDE AT TIFFANY'S.

Beautiful Display of Silver and Silver-Mounted Glass.

Tiffany's department of silver dinner ware is, as usual at this season, replete with many new designs in familiar articles for table service. These include pastry forks, lemonade spoons, individual butter knives, chocolate spoons, chafing dish, forks and spoons, and other fancy pieces, not to mention the rich platters for roasts and game, entree dishes, after dinner coffee sets, tea services, massive candelabra, with eight, ten, and more lights. Many of the articles named are richly gilt all over; these are especially appropriate for golden wedding gifts, but so persuasive is their attractiveness that many of the pieces find their way to newly-made brides, and are invariably included among the most acceptable of the gifts.

It is proposed to raise a statue in honor of La Tour d'Auvergne, the "first grenadier of France," and the committee which has the work in hand makes a patriotic appeal. Frenchmen are not, they say, to spare a few pounds of bronze in such a case as this, for La Tour d'Auvergne took guns enough from the enemy.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INQUIRER.—You can procure the new Artillery Drill Regulations at the "Army and Navy Journal" Office, New York City, bound in leather, for \$1. The revised Infantry D. R. will probably not be published for a long time yet.

L. H.—The National Commander of the Regular Army and Navy Union is Henry Shindler, Leavenworth, Kan. The Adjutant General is Richard J. Fanning, of Columbus, Ohio. There are some 82 posts in the order.

SUBSCRIBER asks the address of some reliable pension agent in the City of Washington. Answer.—Col. Allan Rutherford, 928 F street, Washington, D. C.

R. W.—Boys between the ages of 14 and 17 years may, with the consent of their parents or guardians, be enlisted to serve in the Navy until they are 21. They must be able to read and write, be of good character and free from physical defects. Apprentices are educated to fill the positions of seamen and petty officers. They cannot become commissioned officers. Boys are enlisted as third-class apprentices, and receive \$9 per month. Deserving boys, after a six months' cruise, are paid \$10 per month, and first-class apprentices who have served one year receive \$11 per month. Properly qualified apprentices, when they become rated as seamen, receive from \$19 to \$24 per month. No person can be enlisted as a landsman if over the age of 25, unless he possesses some mechanical trade. Landsmen receive \$16 per month. Enlistments on vessels are for three years.

A. C.—See answer to R. W.

K. G.—S. M. is right. A. R. 1181 prescribes settlement of clothing accounts only on June 30 and Dec. 31. The remark you quote, "Due U. S. for clothing at date of last settlement, Dec. 31, 1896, \$13.62, amount deducted on M. and P. rolls for January, 1897," is correct, and should be used. The fourth year in the case you cite would expire Oct. 28, 1897, and the fifth year commence Oct. 29. Your query concerning the carbine scabbard, etc., will be answered later.

GO-BETWEEN.—Some time about the fifties Maj. I. D. Savage was in the regular Army. On an Indian expedition he discovered the Yosemite Valley. A friend wishes to know what the "I." in his name stands for, and I naturally come to you for the information. Answer.—There has never been an I. D. Savage in the regular Army. There was a John H. Savage, who served from April 9, 1847, to Aug. 14, 1848, as Major and Lieutenant Colonel of infantry. The other Savages in the Army entered after the discovery of the Yosemite in 1851, by a party of soldiers in pursuit of Indians.

A PRIVATE STILL.

"Whin I was a privet," said Mulvaney, "I was a divil of a man; and whin I was a Corporil I was a bigger divil. And ambilshus? Why, Mother av Heaven, I'd even be a Sar-junt!!!!"

—SOLDIERS THREE.

The officers quite justly damn
The slowness of promotion,
Creeping from weary grade to grade
As hill peeps over hill;
I deeply sympathize with them,
And share the same emotion,
For, lo! with two enlistment stripes
I am a private still.

I found the Captain yesterday
In wonderful good humor,
And told my lengthened service, my
Proficiency at drill;
The rattling scores I shot off on
The rifle range last summer—
"Yet here I am, sir, after all,
A blooming private still."

The Captain looked so grievous, looked
So full of creamy kindness,
My heart misgave me instantly,
With visions of the "mill."
"My man," said he, "you suffer much
From moral drift and blindness,
And you are still a private, for
You are a private still."

WILLIAM STOKES.

According to the figures published in the New York "Sun," at Plevna it took a Russian battery a whole day's firing for each Turk killed. At Gibraltar, in 1781, 260,000 shot and shell were thrown, and the total killed and wounded was only 1,340. It took 200 shots to hit one man, according to the figures of the Franco-German war. Even more surprising, into Verdun 33,000 shells were thrown and only seven persons were killed. Phalzburg had a similar number of fatalities for the 8,000 shells received there. Eight deaths in Bitcher were caused by 25,000 shells, or 3,000 shells for each man killed. In Mézières 300 were killed, but it required 193,000 shells to do the job. Then there was Thionville, into which 30,000 shells were thrown, with the result that two were killed, and, finally, Longwy, which received during the siege 30,000 shells without losing a single man. At Murrenborrough it took 27 cannot shot and 130 rifle bullets to hit one man; while one of the maxims of war, since the campaign of 1870, is that it takes a ton of iron to kill a man." In a work, entitled the Defense of Metz by Armored Forts, translated into English by Capt. W. W. Baker, R. E., we are told that rifled breechloaders, quick-firing guns and smokeless powder have gradually necessitated an alteration in the tactics of the defense, but none of these can compare with high-explosive shells in demonstrating the futility of trusting to permanent works, even of the strongest kind. The effect of these shells "approaches that of dynamite," in their explosive force, and the question is pertinently asked, "What is the good of armor or masonry if the garrison is so shaken by the bombardment, and overcome by the pressure of air and the gases generated by the exploding shells, that it cannot stand to the guns?" And in another passage it is added that "the acceptance of the idea of armored forts is due simply to the fact that the destructive power of high-explosive shells is not sufficiently realized."

A FITTING PUNISHMENT.

From the "Arizona Republican."

"It isn't so hard to obey the anti-street ordinance," said Joseph Boise, an old soldier, yesterday. "An old soldier or sailor never spits on the sidewalk. He has learned better in a military post or on a man-of-war's deck. I haven't spit on a pavement for years; it is second nature for me to step to the gutter when I have to spit. That makes me think of a disciplining I once had for whistling. I was walking in front of the Colonel's tent whistling. He sent for me and asked: 'Do you like to whistle?' I answered that I had been whistling. He detailed a guard to lead me down to the beach and keep me whistling to the fish till they went to roost that night. The guard was changed every two hours. I whistled every tune I knew, and when my repertoire was exhausted I whistled something original. I got fifteen minutes off once to smoke."

THE STATE TROOPS.

22nd NEW YORK—COL. FRANKLIN BARTLETT.

The 22d Regt., N. G. N. Y., paraded for annual inspection and muster in its armory on the evening of April 9, the night being a stormy one. The regiment made a remarkably good appearance, despite this drawback, although the figures of attendance and strength are slightly behind last year. The men present, however, represent the real duty strength of the regiment, and there is no useless dead wood on the roll, so the fact that the regiment was twenty-one men below its aggregate membership at the inspection of 1896 is nothing to its detriment. The inspection was made by Insp. Gen. Hoffman, assisted by Col. Greene and Maj. Lee, of his department. Co. A, Capt. Murphy; D, Capt. Anderson, and G, Capt. Dayton, had each 100 per cent. present, while Co. E, Capt. Miles, the largest company in the regiment, had 102 men present and only one man absent. The figures in detail for this year and last follow:

	1897.			1896.		
	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.
F. and S.	17	..	17	18	..	18
N. C. S.	12	..	12	12	..	12
Company A	73	..	73	62	3	65
Company B	38	6	44	48	3	51
Company C	59	1	60	72	..	72
Company D	39	..	39	50	3	53
Company E	102	1	103	102	1	103
Company F	60	3	63	75	2	77
Company G	63	..	63	59	1	60
Company H	58	2	60	54	1	55
Company I	62	2	64	54	1	55
Company K	54	1	55	62	1	63
Hospital Corps...	8	..	8
	645	18	663	668	16	684

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., commanding Department of East, will review the 22d Regt., Col. Franklin Bartlett, Monday evening, April 19.

13th NEW YORK—COL. WM. L. WATSON.

The 13th Regt. was reviewed on April 7, 1897, by Brig. Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade. The turnout on this occasion was not as large as at the previous review, when the regiment paraded twelve commands of 16 files each, on this occasion there being but thirteen commands of 12 files each, divided into three battalions, and commanded by Lieut. Col. Luskomb, Maj. Cochran and Russell, respectively. According to the Drill Regulations, the senior Major commands the 1st Battalion, and as there are but two Majors, the 3d Battalion is usually commanded by the senior Captain. The Lieutenant Colonel, however, desiring to have something to do, and keep in touch with his organization, very wisely has undertaken to command a battalion, despite the fact that the Drill Regulations give him nothing to do. The regiment was very handsomely formed in line of masses for review, and turned over to Col. Watson. The brigade commander and staff at once took posts, and received the review. During the passage of the reviewing party, the men in the ranks, with the exception of one man (the second file from the right in third company in the third battalion, who kept up a constant movement of his hands, arms, head and, in fact, his whole body), stood like so many statues. After the battalions had changed direction by the left flank and marched by the flank of subdivision to the opposite side of the armory, at the command, "Take full distance," the battalions marched off in column of companies, but when they arrived at the point where the first change of direction was made, each company executed right forward, fours right and column left, and marched to the point where the second change of direction was made, and wheeled by fours into line again. It would have added considerably to the effect from a tactical point of view if the companies had executed left turn when changing direction, instead of breaking into column of fours.

The march past, with one exception, was faultless, the exception being that the rear ranks in all the companies instead of maintaining the distance of 16 inches between ranks were closed up to almost a lock step. The parade was in line, and was taken by Col. Watson, the battalion and regimental formation being very handsomely made. The Adjutant gave the command "Battalion attention" before directing the first major to bring his battalion to parade rest. During the sound-off the men were perfectly steady, and at the lowering of the colors at retreat more than half of the vast audience arose. The execution of the manual, though short, was remarkably fine. After the reports had been received, the expert sharpshooters and marksmen were called to the front and center, and very ably addressed by Maj. Grout of the Brigade Staff, after which the State decorations were personally presented. When the marksmen had returned to the ranks, Co. D, Capt. Sidney Grant, were called to the front and presented with the Barnes Trophy. Co. D won the trophy by a score of 846, the next highest score being 790; this company also had 20 sharpshooters, the largest number of any company in the 2d Brigade.

Capt. Grant, in accepting the trophy on behalf of the company, assured the donor, that if any company took it from them, it would only be by hard work. At the conclusion of this interesting feature the parade was dismissed, the invited guests were hospitably entertained in the officers' mess hall, and the men and their fair friends indulged in dancing until quite late.

23rd NEW YORK—COL. A. C. SMITH.

The 23d New York, Col. Smith, paraded for annual inspection and muster in its armory on April 13, the figures of muster, although highly creditable, being slightly behind those of last year. Cos. A, H and K each paraded 100 per cent. of their membership. The figures in detail for this year and last follow:

	1897.			1896.		
	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.
F. and S.	17	..	17	16	..	16
N. C. S.	15	..	15	15	..	15
Company A	103	..	103	100	..	100
Company B	53	8	61	51	..	51
Company C	77	1	78	74	2	76
Company D	59	4	63	68	1	69
Company E	38	2	40	44	1	45
Company F	87	3	90	92	..	92
Company G	69	1	70	84	3	87
Company H	65	..	65	80	..	80
Company I	72	1	73	68	1	69
Company K	81	..	81	74	..	74
Hospital Corps...	12	..	12
	748	12	760	766	8	774

9th NEW YORK—COL. WM. SEWARD.

In its annual inspection and muster for 1897, made on April 7, by Insp. Gen. Hoffman, 583 officers and men were present and 20 were absent, out of an aggregate membership of 603, and the regiment made a creditable appearance. Cos. A, Capt. O'Connor; B, Capt. Tompkins; C, Capt. Poole; F, Capt. Marks, and K, Capt. Morris, each paraded 100 per cent. of their membership. The figures in detail for the year and last follow:

	1897.			1896.		
	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Field and Staff...	17	0	17	16	0	16
N. C. S.	22	1	23	13	0	13
Co. A.	69	0	69	85	0	85
Co. B.	53	0	53	55	0	55
Co. C.	46	0	46	52	0	52
Co. D.	52	1	53	60	0	60
Co. E.	44	3	47	48	2	50
Co. F.	62	0	62	66	0	66
Co. G.	56	4	60	62	2	64
Co. H.	54	6	60	61	2	63
Co. I.	40	5	45	43	7	50
Co. K.	80	0	80	59	0	59
Hospital Corps...	0	0	0
	583	20	603	620	13	633

NEW JERSEY.

The 4th Regt. of Jersey City was reviewed in its armory on Monday evening, April 12, by Brig. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. William S. Stryker, Adj. Gen. of New Jersey, which was also the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of his appointment as Adjutant General. Every seat was filled and many of the audience could find standing room only. 1st Sergeant's call was sounded at 8:43 and Regimental Adj. Benj. M. Girardin very promptly by ten minutes later, had made his equalization of twelve companies of 16 files each, divided into three battalions and had commenced the battalion formation. This was well done in three successive lines. The first battalion was in command of Maj. Robert G. Smith, with Lieut. W. Robertson Adjutant; the second under Maj. Joseph H. Bresinger, with Lieut. H. H. Bowly Adjutant, and the third in command of Maj. H. Lohmann, with Lieut. F. H. Cole Adjutant. The regimental formation was handsomely made in line of masses for review, and turned over to Col. H. H. Abernethy. The regiment uses a part of the old manual of arms and a part of the new. In coming to an order arms, the butts of the pieces were brought to the floor with the most unmerciful bang, which is untactical as well as showing a lack of common-sense. The commandant would do well to correct this, and the regiment, by executing the noiseless order arms, would add far greater to its reputation than using their rifles as if they were rammers on cobble stones. During the review in line by Gen. Stryker, the regiment maintained generally very praiseworthy steadiness. There were about half a dozen men, however, in each battalion conspicuous by moving heads and bodies, and one man in the second company of the first battalion carried on a conversation with a man on his right. It seems a pity that just a few men should spoil what would otherwise have been a perfect ceremony. In the passage the salute of the staff was very ragged; in fact, salutes of nearly all officers described all manner of fancy circles and twists, and some general instruction in the manual of the sword would be a good thing. The companies of each battalion passed by in highly creditable shape, those of the 1st Battalion maintaining the best fronts. The distances and intervals were splendidly kept. One Captain in the 3d Battalion, who was very conspicuous by the medals which covered the breast of his coat, was also conspicuous by not having his shoes clean. Without exaggeration they were the dirtiest pair of shoes we have ever seen in an armory.

After the regiment had reformed again the following were ordered to the front and presented with long service medals by Gen. Stryker: For 15 years' service—Lieut. Col. William B. Mason, Sergt. James H. Robinson, Co. C; Sergt. George R. Kidder, Co. C; Musician Cyrus Cole, Co. C. For 10 years' service—2d Lieut. T. R. Gaddis, Co. F; Sergt. Edward J. Nugent, Co. E; 1st Sergt. Charles H. Pulis, Co. D; Corp. William A. Jen-

nings, Co. C; Musician William J. Shannon, Co. C. As the recipients of the medals retook their places the regiment made a most un-military display in the way of applause by pounding their pieces on the floor. The Colonel and his officers should insist in the future that such practice be stopped; it certainly is detrimental to the lock of even the strongest made piece, and soldiers at all times should be taught to take the greatest care of the arms they have to rely on. The formation for evening parade was like the review, in line of masses, and was equally well made, the remarks applied to the steadiness at review will also apply here. At the sounding of retreat a flag suspended from the roof girders was to have been lowered as prescribed at the last note of retreat. Instead of this, however, the men in charge got confused, and, despite the orders and gestures of Lieut. A. L. Christie, the very efficient officer of the day, spoiled the entire effect by lowering the flag just as the playing of retreat began, so the "Star-Spangled Banner" was played without any banner in view. Following the parade a short regimental drill was held, the movements being well executed. Some of the line officers showed they were not quite as well posted in some of their duties as they should be, especially regarding position of guides, the Colonel, Adjutant, Lieut. Colonel and Major almost invariably having to look out for this. During the evening there was a great lack of unsteadiness noticed in the ranks, when men were at attention. For example, during roll call, men could be seen talking, moving their heads and hands, and frequently men would assume a position of rest instead of standing at attention. It is in a few of these little things the regiment needs correction. It has improved very much over former years, but it can never be perfect, however, until it corrects its minor deficiencies. The men of the regiment are intelligent, and only need thorough instruction. An enjoyable dance concluded the ceremonies of the evening.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle, commanding the 4th Brigade, N. G. N. Y., and who is stationed at Buffalo, will review the 1st Regt. of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia upon the occasion of its anniversary parade on Monday afternoon next, 19th inst., and he will also attend the Veteran Corps' banquet at the Union League House in the evening. Early in March a Buffalo newspaper made unfavorable comment upon the action of the Pennsylvania Guard on former trips to Washington, D. C. Gen. Doyle considered the criticism unjust, and so stated in a letter, which appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of March 13, 1897, page 572, and paid a glowing tribute to the Pennsylvania soldiers. The members of the 1st Regt. noticed the article and determined to get the General in Philadelphia, so as to be able to personally thank him. Invitations were extended and accepted and we hope he knows what he may expect. Some of the New York City regiments have been in Philadelphia and have had royal times of it and came home with the most pleasant recollection of Philadelphia hospitality.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The 1st Unattached Division, Naval Militia, Ohio N. G., of Cleveland, the latest addition to Ohio's soldiery, was mustered into the service of the State on Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, 1897. The division consists of about sixty-five officers and men, composed of the best class of young men in the city from both business and professional circles. The commissioned officers are D. H. Pond, Lieutenant commanding; George H. Gibson, Lieutenant Junior Grade; Morris J. Sheepe, Ensign. The commanding officer, Lieut. Pond, was formerly Captain of Co. K, 5th Infantry, O. N. G., which commission he resigned in order to take command of the division of Naval Militia. He is a very efficient and popular officer, thoroughly capable of handling the division to the satisfaction of all concerned. This division will soon be the 1st Division, 2d Battalion, as there is a 2d Division shortly to be organized here. The division holds its drills every Monday evening at the Central Armory, corner Bond, Lake and Hamilton streets, and is progressing very rapidly in all the infantry foot movements. At present they are only supplied with the white working uniform, but the blue dress uniforms are now being made, and will probably be ready within a month.

The infantry equipment, i. e., the rifle, etc., will be received within two weeks or so from the Navy Department of the National Government. The division expects to make its first appearance in public in the parade on Decoration Day, May 30, and is accordingly working hard to that end. They expect to have at least a week's practice cruise on board the U. S. Revenue Cutter Michigan sometime during the summer.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, of New York, announces the following dates for rifle practice at Creedmoor, for the organizations of his command: 22d Regt., May 6 and 7; 69th Regt., May 13 and 14; Squadron A, May 8; 7th Regt., May 10, 11 and 12; 8th Regt., May 17 and 18; 71st Regt., May 19 and 21; Signal Corps, May 22; 9th Regt., May 24 and 25; 12th Regt., May 27 and 28.

Insp. Gen. Hoffman, of New York, will, during the next few days, make the annual muster and inspection of the following organizations on the dates given below: 47th Regt., April 19; 14th Regt., April 21, and the 69th Regt., April 23.

The 69th Regt., New York, will parade for drill by battalion as follows: 1st Battn., April 20; 2d Battn., April 19. The drill of the 20th will be inspected by Col. G. J. Greene, A. I. G.

Squadron A, of New York, will be reviewed at its armory on Tuesday evening, April 20, on which occasion the sharpshooters' and marksmen's badges will be presented. Maj. Roe announces that the Gould Cup for the year 1896, offered for carbine practice at Creedmoor for the highest score and for the highest average, has been won by Capt. Howard G. Badgely. Maj. Roe also announces that 51 members of the squadron have performed 100 per cent. of all military duties during the period between Oct. 1, 1895, and Oct. 1, 1896, and during the same period 22 officers and men have been absent from duty but once. The following members made the best three scores at revolver practice for the season 1897, and will be awarded the Major's prize: Lieut. R. H. Sayre, staff, 23; Corp. A. Wendt, Troop 1, 20; Artificer E. A. Thompson, Troop 2, 23, and Corp. J. T. Davies, Jr., Troop 3, 18.

Troop C, of the 2d New York Brigade, has been selected as escort to the Mayor of Brooklyn and city officials at the Grant Memorial Parade, April 27.

The 10th Sep. Co. of New York, of Newburg, Capt. William G. Hunter, one of the best companies in the State, will hold its Easter reception on Monday evening, April 19, in its armory, and the occasion will undoubtedly prove a very enjoyable one.

Capt. David Wilson, secretary of the committee appointed by the National Guard Association, reports the following subscriptions toward the monument to be erected to the late Maj. Gen. Josiah Porter: Previously acknowledged, \$1,422; Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th Regt., \$100; total, \$1,522. Col. Appleton in forwarding his personal contribution toward the monument fund recalls his very pleasant official and personal relations with the late General Porter, and refers to the "perfect justice dealt out to the 7th Regiment during his administration," and he always found him a "good soldier, a perfect friend and comrade."

The Adj. Gen. of Conn. has issued orders for the companies of infantry, Brigade Signal Corps, Machine Gun Battery, Battery A and the Naval Battalion to parade one day during the month of May under orders of their respective commanders. Infantry organizations will devote the day to rifle practice, guard duty and extended order drill. Cos. A, B, F, H and K, 1st Regt.; 2d Division Naval Battalion, 1st Section Signal Corps and 1st Section Machine Gun Battery will be reviewed in Hartford on the evening of Tuesday, April 20, by Brig. Gen. Russell Frost, Brigade Commander. The review will be preceded by a guard mount and followed by a battalion drill by the infantry and drill by the Naval Militia, Signal Corps and Machine Gun Section. The Governor and staff will be present in citizens' clothes, and also members of the Legislature now in session at Hartford.

An interesting event in New York City the coming week will be the review of the 2d Battery, Capt. David Wilson, in its armory, by Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald, on Tuesday evening, April 20. The review will be followed by an exhibition drill and presentation of medals.

The Central Park Riding Academy will be the scene of some very interesting events Saturday night, April 17, when the 1st Signal Corps, New York, in command of Capt. Homer W. Hedge, parades there for inspection and review by Col. G. J. Greene, Asst. Insp. Gen., and also to give an exhibition drill, and hold a mounted tournament.

Another very interesting feature at the review, entertainment and dance of Co. B, 9th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., to be held in the armory, Monday, May 3, will be an exhibition drill by a detachment from the 2d Battery in command of Lieut. Sherry, who will give a realistic exhibition of mechanical maneuvers and firings with Gatling guns, using blank ammunition.

The officers of the 6th Regiment of Camden, N. J., have donated to the use of the public a plot of ground in front of their armory, which was originally intended for a drill or parade ground for the use of the regiment. It has been decided to employ a landscape gardener to lay the plot out as a public square. A fine lawn, intersected

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by gravel walks, is to be laid out and comfortable benches and other seats will be provided for the convenience of the people, and shade trees will be planted. The parade ground will be used for drill purposes at stated periods. It is the purpose of the Board of Officers to erect a music stand, where the regimental band will give open-air concerts. Another feature of the park will be a grand stand with a large seating capacity, from which the drills can be viewed and the band concerts enjoyed. Public subscriptions will be asked for to help pay the expense of maintaining this park.

The 5th Regiment, of Baltimore, Col. Markoe, when it comes to New York City on April 27, to participate in the Grant memorial parade, will be located in the Lenox Lyceum, 59th street and Madison avenue.

Adj. Gen. Tillinghast, of New York, in G. O. 5, April 9, 1897, publishes instructions with reference to revolver practice prepared by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Said an English officer at Canea the other day to a Russian officer: "I should like to sink this island, and wash off the whole crowd, Cretans, Turks and Greeks." "Yes," replied the Russian, "and when the island came up again you would like to plant the British flag on the top."

The 1st Regiment of Philadelphia, Col. Bowman, will celebrate its thirty-sixth anniversary on April 19, by a street parade.

Secretary of War Alger has accepted the offer made by the State of New Jersey of the use of the State camp and rifle range at Sea Girt for the U. S. troops in the vicinity of New York.

Co. F, 14th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., will hold a vaudeville entertainment and dance in Prospect Hall, on Prospect avenue, near 5th, Brooklyn, Thursday evening, April 22. The programme will be made up of both professional and amateur performers. This company will also have as their guests on April 27, Co. D, 1st Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers.

Insp. Gen. of Rifle Practice Guild, of Massachusetts, announces that the target season at the Walnut Hill range for the militia of Boston is from April 19 to Oct. 31.

Among the very interesting events to be held the coming week in New York City, will be the military tournament and review of the 1st Battery by Gen. Howard Carroll in its armory, Monday evening, April 19. An unusually good programme has been arranged, including military gymnastics, saber and broad sword exercise, wall climbing, cadet corps drill, battery drill, etc. Dancing will conclude the ceremonies of the evening. Tickets for the event are in great demand.

The annual dinner and reunion of the veterans of the 12th Regiment, New York, will be held at the Hotel Savoy Wednesday evening, April 21, and the event promises to eclipse those of former years.

The 8th Regiment, New York, Col. Chauncey, will hold a review and reception in its armory Friday evening, April 23, in commemoration of the anniversary of its departure to the war in 1861.

Co. C, 12th Regiment, New York, Capt. Seiter, will hold an interesting drill and reception in its armory on Wednesday evening, April 21.

The following named, having rendered continuous service for periods of ten years and upward as commissioned officers in the Volunteer Militia of Massachusetts, are retired: Maj. Chas. H. Rice, Surg. 6th Inf., 1st Brigade,

as Lieutenant Colonel, March 2, 1897; Capt. Freeman Murray, Co. D, 8th Inf., 2d Brigade, as Major, March 3, 1897; Lieut. Henry B. Goodridge, Co. D, 8th Inf., 2d Brigade, as Captain, March 3, 1897.

The 71st New York at its annual muster on April 14 for the second time in its history paraded 100 per cent. We shall give the figures in detail another week.

The 18th New York will hold a review and reception in its armory Friday evening, April 23, in commemoration of the anniversary of the departure of the regiment to the war in 1861.

The dramatic association of Co. I, 7th New York, which recently achieved such great success in producing the topical extravaganza, "The Envoy," will produce the play in Newark, N. J., on the evening of April 21, at the Grand Opera House, upon invitation of the famous Essex Troup.

THE BOYS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

When the clangor of war o'er our nation loud rings,
And martial grows the song of the bard,
They'll be found at the spot where the deadliest hail
sings
The boys of the National Guard.

When war's gory steel at the front loudly clanks,
And Columbia's banner is being pressed hard,
For safe keeping place it amid the stern ranks
Of the boys of the National Guard.

When the moment decisive arrives on the scene
For the General to play his trump card,
Let him order the charge from the point where is seen
The flag of the National Guard.

When to stop the stern charge of the foemen advancing,
And defeat from our banner to ward,
Order to the spot, with their steel brightly glancing,
The boys of the National Guard.

If in foul defeat our proud nation should kneel
At the will of some foreign dastard;
Then a grave will be dug on the last fatal field
For the boys of the National Guard.

And a song will remain, until time is no more,
To be sung by each true Yankee bard,
How sleeping in glory, 'mid the nation's foe's gore,
Rest the boys of the National Guard.

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COMING EVENTS.

April 17.—Review of 1st Signal Corps, New York, at Central Park Academy.

April 19.—Military tournament, 1st Battery, New York, in armory, New York City.

April 19 to 26.—Fair of Co. I, 2d New Jersey, at Rutherford.

April 19.—Review and reception 22d New York, in armory.

April 20.—Review of Squadron A, of New York, in its armory.

April 20.—Review and drill of 2d Battery, in its armory.

April 20.—Exhibition drill, Co. F, 3d Regiment, Port Huron, Mich.

April 21.—Annual dinner and reunion, Veterans of 12th New York.

April 21.—Drill and reception of Co. C, 12th New York, in armory.

April 23.—Review and reception, 8th New York, in armory.

April 27.—Dedication of Grant Monument, New York City.

April 29.—Entertainment, Co. F, 22d New York, in armory.

May 3.—Annual inspection, 12th New York.

May 3.—Entertainment and dance, Co. B, 9th New York, in armory.

May 6.—Vaudeville entertainment, 22d New York, in armory, New York City.

May 20 to 31.—Visit of 7th New York to Boston.

June 6.—Opening of 1st Brigade Camp, M. V. M., at South Framingham, Mass.

June 17 and 18.—Annual meeting, Naval Militia Association United States, at Boston.

July 10.—Camp of 1st Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., at Hingham.

July 20.—Camp of 2d Brigade, M. V. M., at South Framingham, Mass.

June 28 to July 4.—Interstate drill, San Antonio, Tex.

In a recently published volume on the Jews, Mr. Wolf has compiled a partial list of the Jews who served in the Union and Confederate armies during the war of the rebellion, which covers more than three hundred pages, and numbers 7,389. New York sent 1,906; Ohio, 1,004; Illinois, 702; Pennsylvania, 527; Indiana, 475; Wisconsin, 331; New Jersey, 277; Louisiana, 224; South Carolina, 182; Massachusetts, 174; Mississippi, 158; Alabama, 135; Georgia, 144; Michigan, 130, and Virginia, 119. We pass over smaller contingents. In the Confederate service Judah P. Benjamin, previously a United States Senator from Louisiana, was Secretary of War. Edwin de Leon, another Israelite, was special envoy of the Confederate States to the court of Napoleon III. J. Randolph Mordcair, who entered the service of the Confederate States as a private in a South Carolina Company, rose to be an Assistant Adjutant General. Raphael J. Moses was a Colonel on the staff of General Longstreet, and, being known to his superior officers as the "Honorary Commissary," was eventually appointed Chief Commissary for the State of Georgia. Q. M. Gen. A. C. Myers became a Quartermaster General, C. S. A. Among the Jewish officers in the Confederate Navy were Lieut. R. J. Moses, Jr., of the Merrimac; Lieut. Barnham, and Capt. L. C. Harbey, who, when South Carolina seceded, resigned his commission in the U. S. Navy, and, having entered the Confederate service with the rank of Commodore, distinguished himself in defense of Galveston, and later, when in command of a fleet of gunboats on the Sabine River. Among the Israelites connected with the U. S. Navy, Commodore U. P. Levy was one of the best known officers of former days. At the time of his death, in 1862, he was the highest ranking officer in the Navy. In the War of 1812 he had been the master of the brig-of-war Argus, which destroyed twenty-one British merchantmen. In recognition of the services rendered by him to the nation, the Common Council of New York honored him with the "freedom of the city." Upon his tombstone at Cypress Hills is recorded the fact that he was the father of the law for the abolition of the barbarous practice of corporal punishment in the U. S. Navy. Capt. H. B. Nones served in the Revenue Marine from 1831 to 1893. Chief Engineer H. B. Nones has served on various vessels since 1853.

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BIRTHS.

CHAPPELL.—At Baltimore, Md., April 12, 1897, to the wife of Asst. Engr. R. H. Chappell, a son.

MARRIED.

EDWARDS-GILBREATH.—At Whipple Barracks, Arizona, April 15, 1897, Lieut. Oliver Edwards, 11th U. S. Inf., to Miss Nannie Gilbreath, daughter of Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf.

RICHMOND-DUNN.—At Washington, D. C., April 8, 1897, Mr. Stacy C. Richmond to Miss May Morrill Dunn, daughter of the late Maj. William McKee Dunn, U. S. A.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Fort Riley, Kas., April 6, 1897. Mrs. Anderson, wife of Capt. Harry R. Anderson, 4th U. S. Art.

BEST.—On April 7, 1897, at his residence, 55 East 67th street, New York City, Col. Clermont L. Best, U. S. A., retired, in his 73d year.

CHAUNCEY.—At her residence in New York City, on Tuesday morning, April 13, Emily Aspinwall, wife of Henry Chauncey and daughter of the late Samuel Shaw Howland, and mother of Henry Chauncey, Jr., Colonel 8th Regt. Inf., N. G. N. Y.

DUNNELL.—In Boston, April 6, suddenly, Thomas Dunnell, grandson of the late Thomas Breese, Purser, U. S. N.

LEYDEN.—At Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 10, 1897, of pneumonia, Capt. James A. Leyden, 4th Inf.

LOOMIS.—At Athens, N. Y., April 5, Charles Heywood (Karl) Loomis, only son of Charles W. and Sarah T. Loomis, and brother of Mrs. James A. Ring.

SMITH.—At New York City, March 30, 1897. Kate Morgan, widow of Brevet Col. Edward Worthington Smith, U. S. A.

VON WEDEKIND.—At San Diego, Cal., April 8, 1897. Rev. A. C. von Wedekind, D.D., father of P. A. Surg. L. L. von Wedekind, U. S. N.

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McClure's Magazine will hereafter be published on the first day of each month, instead of in advance—on the 28th of the month—as heretofore.

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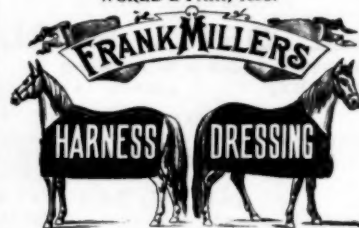
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PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 601 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., April 30, 1897.—Sealed proposals for reconstruction of Pier No. 4, of Aqueduct Bridge across Potomac River, at Georgetown, D. C., will be received here until 12 M., April 30, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CHAS. J. ALLEN, Lieut. Col., Engrs.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., April 13, 1897.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock, A. M. (Central standard time), May 13, 1897, for furnishing Q. M. Depot here various articles of Quartermaster's supplies. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposal for Quartermaster's Supplies," and addressed A. G. ROBINSON, Depot Q. M.

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CHASTELLUX PIER, NEWPORT.

The New York Yacht Club at its regular meeting on March 25 passed a series of resolutions condemning a

Commissioner of Newport, Mr. Cotton, to convert the open pier, with its ample spaces left for the passage of launches and yawls, from Brenton's Cove to the landing beach, into a solid masonry pier, 600 feet long and 35 feet broad, the pier to be utilized for carrying out a new sewer outfall. Vigorous protests were immediately made and the Newport "Herald" opened its columns to numeration passed a series of resolutions on April 1, declaring that they earnestly protested against the proposed fouling of the waters of the inner harbor by the discharge of sewage matter at the southerly end of the city near the western end of the proposed esplanade. The citizens of Newport are most anxious to do all in their power to attract yachtsmen and to induce them to make longer stay in the harbor. The money now being expended will add over twenty acres of available anchorage for boats drawing less than six feet. This will relieve the channel and the area of 12-foot water. The raising of seven acres of marsh and its conversion into a healthy and attractive lawn is in active progress, and will be practically finished by the end of June. The open pier and the shore line will give over 2,000 feet of landing, at any point of which by the use of plank or small float, a launch can take its passengers on board without the slightest risk or inconvenience. Instead of traversing the slippery asphalt of Thames street, crowded with vehicles of all sorts, a parkway will be provided comparable to the Promenade des Anglais at Nice, or the Esplanades of the yachting center of the English coast. It will be observed from the diagram accompanying this that the proposed improvement is in the immediate vicinity of Fort Adams.

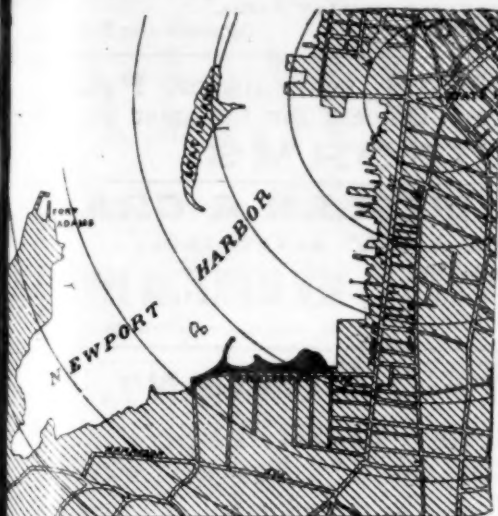
FOR THE LADIES.

The big dry goods house of Arnold, Constable & Co., at the corner of Broadway and 19th street, has been transformed into a palace of fashion by the addition to their stock of a large variety of spring novelties in the line of imported dress goods and gowns. This firm is one of the leading importers of silks in the city, and

their large assortment of French gizes, grenadines, lousine and taffeta silks in green, lilac, violet, blue and all the leading colors, is a display such as New Yorkers are not often permitted to select from. Some of the novelties in this display are the all-silk grenadines, in many pretty designs and colors. There is also an endless variety of twills for summer wear, in checked and striped patterns, and some very pretty patterns in velours and palettes. A very fashionable dress pattern is an all-silk plaid, in purple and yellow.

Arnold, Constable & Co. also have a magnificent stock of organdies and foulards, which make up very prettily for spring and summer wear. One of their novelties is an open mesh grenadine of fine silk and wool, in stripes of two colors. They have also a large variety of flannel grenadines, in gold and black, pink and black, blue and black, and green and black. Besides these they are showing, as features of their spring stock, many novelties in English and Scotch homespun plaids, in light colors, for outing dresses, and in checks and mixed effects for street dresses. They also have a complete line of covert cloths for tailor made suits, in blue, brown, green and tan colorings. Something which will be much worn this season for street and house purposes will be dresses made of drap d'ete, in light colors.

In their costume department, Arnold Constable & Co. are showing many magnificent importations. One of these is an evening costume made of black crimped grenadine, trimmed with cream Irish lace insertion. The bodice is broad, made of geranium-colored velvet, fastened at the back with a large bow and a handsome buckle. The waist is of the same material. The sleeves are small and the neckband is of geranium-colored velvet with bow and buckle. Another imported evening costume, made by Doucet, is of open work canvas cloth, over corn-colored satin, and with a footing of heliotrope velvet, an insertion of lace, and a small footing of chiffon on skirt. The waist is of corn-colored chiffon, over velvet of the same color. The bodice is broad, and is made of pompadour silk, with large bow and streamers at the side. This firm always has everything latest in the line of parasols, gloves, embroideries.



change proposed by the city authorities of Newport, in the plan for Chastellux Pier, as originally designed by Mr. Cope Whitehouse, and described in the "Army and Navy Journal." It was proposed by the new Street

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WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, February, 4, 1896.

[EXTRACT.] To insure uniformity throughout the Army, all light artillery exercises and maneuvers not embraced in this Regulation are prohibited, and those herein prescribed will be strictly observed.

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BRANCHES
NEW YORK
BALTIMORE
PITTSBURGH
NASHVILLE
ST. LOUIS
NEW ORLEANS
CHICAGO
BUFFALO
POTTSVILLE
DENVER